



SEP 25 1913

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

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FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME LI. NUMBER 3.
WHOLE NUMBER 2613.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913.

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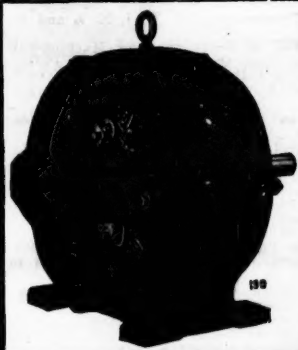
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major
Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen.
Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten,
N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston,
S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Col. Charles
G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. William A.
Shunk, Cav., in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P.
Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. Wil-
liam H. Carter, commanding.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. John
P. Wisner.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas
F. Davis.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R.
Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen.
Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen.
Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major
Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Ar-
thur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal.
Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., in temporary command.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen.
Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig.
Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen.
J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf.
District of Mindanao: Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig.
Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig.
Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K,
and L, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4,
1912.—E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas;
F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.—A, Ft. Leavenworth,
Kas.; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb., to go to Fort Leavenworth,
Kas., for station in September; C, Valdez, Alaska; D,
Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.;
M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Man-
ila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gib-
bon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A.
Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2,
Presidio, S.F., Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co.
No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambu-
lance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops C and D, Presidio of
S.F.; Troops A and B, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops
E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.;
Troop I, Calexico, Cal.; Troops K, L and M, Presidio of
Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, except
D, which on Aug. 27 was ordered to temporary duty at
Brownsville, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and
M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,

P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently
stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,
P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently
stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen,
Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B,
C, D, F, G, E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and
M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except
Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and
Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M,
McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G
and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun
Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bar-
racks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—
address Manila, P.I. A and B arrived April 1, 1911, and C,
July 2, 1910; Hqrs. and D, E and F arrived Aug. 1, 1913.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Battery A, Laredo,
Texas; Troops B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F,
Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City,
Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E
and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas.,
except Battery C, which is at Fort Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.
Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. Mot N.J.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Hono-
lulu, H.T. Arrived Janu-
ary, 1913.

11th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived
April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Ft. Hunk, Va.
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunk, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Hono-
lulu, H.T. Arrived May,
1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
Arrived January, 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived
March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived
March 4, 1911.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived
April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived
March 4, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.
105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Philippines. Address
Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Wil-
liams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.;
5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft.
Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Philippines; 10th,
Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft.
Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May
18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived
March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madi-
son Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila,
P.I. Arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is perma-
nently stationed in P.I.

9th Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C,
D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft.
Logan H. Roots, Ark.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived
Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in
P.I.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun
Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M,
Ft. George Wright, Wash.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun
Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Phil-
ippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Phil-
ippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently sta-
tioned in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco,
Cal.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.
Arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in
P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks.,
Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.;
A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D,
Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska;
Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisiansk, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis,
Alaska.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and F
and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; G and H, Henry
Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

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Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery
to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

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We have prepared an index to Volume L., which was completed with the issue of Aug. 30, 1913, the two thousand six hundred and tenth number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The first number was issued Aug. 29, 1863. This index, with title page, will be sent without charge by mail, prepaid, to all applying for it.

We have more than once called attention to the silliness of the comparison drawn by the peace faddists relative to Canada's lack of a large army and navy. We have pointed out that Canada, being a dependency of Great Britain, has constructively the whole of the Empire's military forces to draw upon in case of necessity. The Montreal Star reads the peace brethren a lesson as to the absurdity of considering the Dominion beyond the reach of the passions that bring on war. Referring to a recent incident in Canada in which the waving of an American flag in the faces of some Canadian paraders led to the "flag incident," the Star says: "These petty outbursts of passion, which culminate in the supremely silly 'flag incidents,' should warn the prudent that there is dynamite hidden, even under our pacific exteriors, which may any day blow all this theorizing to pieces. * * * What was the Spanish war but the result of a wave of passion? That passion was first fed by reports of Spanish 'tyranny' in Cuba. 'Bloody Weyler' became an ogre, grinning perpetually on the front page of sensational American journals. Gradually the commendable and praiseworthy indignation of the American people against such despotic methods was aroused throughout the Republic. Then came the incident of the Maine. There was no evidence that a Spaniard had blown it up. But the inference was drawn, and resistless passion sprang up in a night. At the present moment the Mexican situation hangs by just such a delicate thread. The great bulk of the American people do not want 'war.' But let a new Maine incident occur—or some horrifying catastrophe to an American settlement in Mexico—and see the flames leap to the sky. There are all the ingredients of a great war slumbering just to the south of us to-day; and it only needs a spark in the powder magazine to set them off. Canada is in no danger of plunging into war, for a very similar reason to that which guarantees a mountain climber against being drowned in the surf. We could not possibly get there—even if we did plunge. We are a part of a great empire, and the powers of peace and war rest with the central government of that empire. But our flash-in-the-pan 'flag incidents,' and all the feeling they stir up, indicate only too plainly that we are precisely the kind of people who are stampeded into war by the sudden awakening of our passions."

The matches of the National Rifle Association, the National Matches, the matches of the International Union and of the Pan-American Union were all a great success. Teams were present from Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Argentine Republic, Peru and the United States. A great impetus has been given to military rifle shooting among those foreign teams present, and by their example this will be extended to their neighbors. The greatest value from these matches comes from a proper use of the knowledge and experience gained by those participating. To simply go on developing a few experts, and not using these men with their superior skill and knowledge as instructors for general development to a higher plane of average efficiency is a great mistake. A great state

or a military organization should derive a large benefit from those who have been privileged to attend these great matches, and it is to be hoped that future matches will see even more new competitors than were present this year. A new match tried out this year was that known as "The Casey Firing Problem," devised by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Pa.N.G. Opinions as to the value of this match differ, and Major William H. Hay, 10th U.S. Cav., makes some interesting criticism on it, which we refer to elsewhere.

We publish in another column part of an article on the subject of the aeroplane in warfare appearing in Cassier's Monthly. We omit that portion of the article in which the writer indulges in those questionable speculations common to civilian authors writing upon this subject, who overlook the fact that a mere raid upon a foreign position is of little consequence in war, unless the invading enemy can make good their hold upon it, which they can hardly hope to do against any organized resistance with the comparatively few troops and supplies they can carry through the air. It might be different, of course, if there were no organized military defense, and the only resistance came from civilian authorities as afraid of their shadows as the author of the article in Cassier's appears to be. It should be remembered, too, that international law now puts very strict limitations upon the destruction of property not employed for military purposes. We are very far from admitting the correctness of Mr. Supplee's assumptions as to the possibilities of the flight of an aerial fleet over an enemy's country. The experience of the German Zeppelins and the numerous lighter craft shows what risks are encountered in the air even in unobstructed flight. Then there is the resistance of a vigilant and active enemy to be considered. An aviator at Adrianople barely escaped annihilation when at an altitude of over 4,000 feet, a shell bursting just above him. Constantin was killed before the Chatalja lines when at a height of 3,905 feet, as was shown by his barograph. Petroff stated that on two occasions shrapnel burst close to his machine when flying over Adrianople at 3,500 feet. Four bullets and splinters of a shell hit the aeroplane of Effmoff, flying above Fort Karagoch, and an Italian airship was driven off in Tripoli by shells from Turkish 9-inch Krupp guns. Such have been some of the results of a very imperfect defense against airships, which have by no means justified the prophecies concerning them so far as they have been used in war. Mr. Supplee must believe that armies have never been shelled before, and is apparently ignorant of the fact that precisely the effect of aerial fire is given by mortars. Armies and cities have been under a reign of mortar fire for days without the soldiers becoming crazed with fear. We advise Mr. Supplee before he again expatiates on war-ending aeroplanes to read in the September Royal Engineers' Journal of London the lecture of Capt. W. A. de C. King, R.E., on "Aerial Reconnaissance; Its Possible Effect on Strategy and Tactics." Here he will find no suggestion of garrisons rushing helter skelter out of their entrenchments to escape aerial fire. We refer at such length to this article in Cassier's because such exaggerated claims for military aeroplanes tend to develop a false estimate in the popular mind, and in the event of a war the whole flying service, though wholly effective within the range of its powers, might appear discredited in the popular mind because of its failure to do impossible things and to realize magazine-made predictions. When Mr. Supplee contemplates the difficulty of locating any target on the earth's surface from an elevation of 4,000 feet he will begin to see the folly of some of his speculations.

In discussing the Mexican situation no one appears to give any consideration to the obligation of the people of that country to the world. While no one doubts that on account of the Monroe Doctrine and its obligation to humanity the United States should concern itself with Mexican affairs, at the same time the Mexican people have obligations to discharge if they wish to be classed as one of the civilized nations of the world. First, of course, is the duty to give protection to the citizens of other countries and the property of foreigners, and, further, to develop its natural resources, especially in the production of food. In three-quarters of the century very little has been done toward such development. Millions of acres of the richest soil are lying idle while the world is land hungry. Even during the Diaz régime nothing was done to encourage agriculture, and since Diaz's downfall hundreds of thousands of farmers have been driven from the work of producing food, not only for Mexico, but for the markets of the world. Even in peace time Mexico has failed to meet the requirements of the world in developing its natural resources, and as a result they will eventually be driven off their land like the North American Indians. No people have a right to occupy a rich country like Mexico without developing its resources. In this connection it can be stated that civilized warfare has done more to enrich the world than institutions of peace whose sole purpose is that of creating wealth. Armies have been driving uncivilized and savage people out of rich countries and clearing the way for civilization and industry from the dawn of history. If events should result in sending the Army into Mexico the country will soon be pacified, the natives would be given an opportunity to develop their industries, and foreign money and foreign immigration would begin

to pour into the country again. By the time the work of subduing all of the disturbing elements was completed there would be added to the wealth of Mexico more than enough to pay the expenses of the army of occupation.

A British viewpoint of President Wilson's Mexican dilemma is expressed by the London Saturday Review, which holds that "the attitude he has thought fit to assume has placed him on the 'Slippery Slope' which leads to war." In an editorial, republished by The Living Age, our British contemporary expresses the opinion that recognition of Huerta was the only proper course, and this would have left the United States in a position to exercise legitimate influence in Mexican affairs. The Review takes a kindly attitude toward the entire uprightness of President Wilson's motives, but believes that "he is rapidly blundering into a state of affairs from which he can hardly escape in the end save by sacrificing American prestige in Mexico or adopting the 'forward' policy of the financial ring who desire to intervene in Mexico from the basest motives." Although recognition of Huerta would mean the recognition of a régime which has acquired its position by force, the Saturday Review thinks that our President "surely cannot be so hopelessly doctrinaire as to hold that Mexico has yet arrived at a stage of development when outsiders have a right to demand that all the formalities of constitutional government should be observed there. A hand that will not hesitate to shoot is the only hand that can hold the reins in Mexico." The Review concludes that if President Wilson "wishes to plunge his own country into a war that would last for years, drive Mexico itself back into anarchy, and play the game of his own political enemies, then he will continue his present policy and try to break down the Huerta régime. On the other side is the alternative of accepting a trifling reverse in policy and recognizing facts. He will have to adopt one policy or the other. Neither may be pleasant, but there can be no doubt which is recommended by humanity and common sense."

The "Carranzistas," or "Constitutionalists," are probably better off financially than any other body of rebels in Mexico. They occupy the important mining state of Sonora and have within their power a large number of producing mines that are subject to export and other taxes on their product and business. The tax is paid to the state government, which is now in rebel hands. It is paid without hostility toward the federal government, and even in compliance with federal law. The value of this source of income may be seen by the following statement published by the Mexican Mining Journal: "Sonora—The best showing ever made by any month's exports in the history of Agua Prieta as a port of entry is that rendered by the rebel officials for July. A total revenue of 140,000 pesos (\$70,000 gold) was derived from the office during the month and turned into the state treasury. At the same time the ore exports exceeded by a million pesos the valuation of any previous month in the history of the port. The imports amounted to 202,600 pesos. The rebel state officials are jubilant over the showing, which they declare demonstrates the truth of their guarantee of protection and uninterrupted operation to all capital invested in territory under their immediate control." The amount of exports was 16,329 tons, valued at \$1,583,600 gold.

We have received word from the Cavalry camp at Winchester, Va., that the new saddles being tried out by the provisional Cavalry brigade under Col. C. H. Murray have proved very satisfactory. At first the saddle was found to chafe the horse, but by altering the side bars of the saddle the chafing, we are informed, was entirely eliminated. Another important fact determined was that relating to the machine-gun platoon. In the new formations and movements being experimented with it was questioned whether the machine-gun platoon could be used to advantage. After an exhaustive test it has been found to the satisfaction of the board of Cavalry officers, it is understood, that the machine-gun platoon can follow the movements of the enlarged regiment of 1,800 men without being in the way of the latter, and at the same time be ready to go into action without any delay. Some further experimental firing has been done with the Benét-Mercier gun at Front Royal, Va., and improvement has been shown during the test. In the firing of this gun at Sparta last year the result was very unsatisfactory. The main trouble is that the gun not being provided with a continuous feed, it is difficult to hit a moving target, for about the time the object is properly sighted the cartridges in the slat feed used are exhausted, and a new feed has to be inserted, which wastes valuable time. Another difficulty which has prevented accuracy of fire is that the tripod during the firing sinks too easily in the ground. This has been obviated, we are informed, by an improvement in the tripod.

One of our gentle readers asks: "Which is the higher of the two branches of the Service, Cavalry or Field Artillery?" In return we might inquire, Which is the superior, man or woman? It is a case of different functions, and each arm is essential to the completeness of the whole. In assigning the graduates of the Military Academy according to rank preference is given in this order: Corps of Engineers, Cavalry arm, Field Artillery arm, Coast Artillery Corps, Infantry arm.

In his address at the recent annual meeting of the American Medical Association Major Frederick F. Russell, Med. Corps, U.S.A., described with tables and charts the progress made in anti-typhoid vaccination during 1912. Taking the enlisted American troops in the U.S. Army he finds that the ratio of typhoid cases per thousand of soldiers was 9.43 in 1901 and 0.26 in 1912, while in deaths the rate per thousand was .64 in 1901 and .03 in 1912. Voluntary vaccination was begun in the Army in 1909, and in 1911 was made compulsory. The full effect of anti-typhoid vaccination was not, however, apparent until recently, when the statistics for 1912 were compiled. Probably one of the most interesting tables is that showing the proportion of cases among the vaccinated and unvaccinated officers and men in the United States proper. In 1909 there was a total of 170 cases, with sixteen deaths; in 1910, 139 cases and ten deaths; 1911, forty-four cases with six deaths; in 1912, eighteen cases with three deaths. Among the vaccinated there was one case in 1909, four cases in 1910, seven cases in 1911 and six cases in 1912, but not a single death was recorded among these. Taking the whole Army, both at home and abroad, the ratio of cases per thousand of strength was 6.74 in 1901 and .31 in 1912. In deaths the ratio per thousand was .88 in 1901 and .044 in 1912. The lowest death rate attained previously to the introduction of vaccination was twenty-seven per hundred thousand in 1906, and the lowest morbidity was 320 per hundred thousand in 1908. From these two low points, the best ever attained under sanitary measures alone, the rates have fallen precipitously to 4.4 and 31 per hundred thousand, respectively. In 1912 the number of cases in the entire Service was reduced to one-tenth and the number of deaths to one-sixth of the best record before vaccination, and for many reasons this radical reduction can be shown to be due to the typhoid prophylactic. The last case of typhoid in the Army up to the reading of this paper at the sixty-fourth annual session of the American Medical Association in Minneapolis in June last occurred on Dec. 19, 1912, in an unvaccinated man. Although no one questions the efficacy of vaccination against smallpox, during the last four years inoculation against that disease has failed in conferring absolute protection against infection in fifty-three cases, one of which was fatal; in the same period, although among a smaller number of men, anti-typhoid vaccination has failed only twenty-seven times with one fatality from hemorrhage. This instructive paper appears in the Journal of the A.M.A. of Aug. 30.

Representative Clyde H. Tavenner, in advocating the enlargement of the Rock Island Arsenal, sets forth the merits of the bills as follows: "Who would imagine that a government like the United States of America would pay \$25 for an article that it could manufacture itself for \$12.52, especially when it is in need of and intends to purchase as much as \$20,000,000 worth of such supplies? But it has been doing this very thing for a great many years. The Government is paying \$25 for 4.7-inch shrapnel, the character of ammunition used in heavy field guns, and at the same time it has been manufacturing at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, a portion of its supply for \$12.52, all overhead charges included. Field artillery ammunition is not an exception. The records of the War Department show that the Government has been paying private manufacturers from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. more for small-arm cartridges and from thirty-three to fifty per cent. more for field artillery ammunition and equipment than it can manufacture them for in its own arsenals. I have introduced in Congress a series of six bills providing for a total appropriation of \$1,030,000 to enlarge the plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., so that the Government may manufacture its own field artillery equipment and ammunition and small-arm cartridges. The program of the War Department calls for \$20,000,000 worth of field artillery ammunition. I believe the Government could save \$5,000,000 on this order alone. Ball cartridges, caliber .30, for the regulation service rifles, were made at the Frankford Arsenal in 1912 for \$26.95 per 1,000, including all overhead charges. For the same cartridge private manufacturers are receiving \$38.04. Why should the Government pay private manufacturers \$1.708 for a 3-inch caisson when it is manufacturing the identical article at Rock Island Arsenal for \$1.081, all overhead charges included? Why should the Government pay private manufacturers \$3.268 for a 3-inch gun carriage proper when it is manufacturing the same thing at the Rock Island Arsenal for \$2.341? General Crozier, head of the Ordnance Department, expresses the opinion that in the manufacture of field artillery gun carriages at Rock Island he could save the Government approximately twenty-five per cent. of the prices being paid private manufacturers. The authorized program of the War Department calls for the purchase of about \$11,000,000 worth of field artillery vehicles, gun carriages and equipment. Twenty-five per cent. of \$11,000,000 is \$2,750,000, or a saving of more than double the amount of the appropriation I ask for."

In a speech in the House on Sept. 6 Mr. William H. Murray, M.C., from Oklahoma, described as an ex-cattle puncher and at present a lawyer and an extensive planter and farmer, favored the country with his views upon the subject of the Army, saying: "The only arguments I know of that will sustain appropriations for the Army and Navy in time of peace are these: First, to repel an unexpected invasion; second, to suppress insurrection or riot; third, to enforce neutrality and treaty obligations; fourth, to protect our citizens in foreign lands and commerce on the high seas; and fifth, to form a nucleus around which an army may be organized and officered in case of war. But we find that our Armies are too often used for some other purpose. We find in the organization of the Military Establishment of this country that it is largely used to aid certain towns and localities. We find, in addition, that the scattering of our Army posts has crippled the efficiency of the Army. I can prove by the military experts of this Government or of any other first class power in the world that a stronger military power than our military arm can be inaugurated for \$5,000,000 less than it costs to keep up our present establishment. Besides this they are used to build up an aristocracy. In the Naval Academy, when we appoint a boy as a Congressional right, if the boy fails, before the boy knows it or before I or one of you know it, some man who is an officer in the Army or Navy will send a telegram, 'Your boy has failed, and therefore I want my

boy appointed.' The only aristocracy built up in this country has been built up through the Army and Navy. To my thinking that is a wrong use and a wrong purpose for the Army. And then again, we find that the Army and Navy are used to promote the Steel Trust; but the greatest abuse of its use is when it is made to fire on a lot of laboring men in a strike. Now, if these are the purposes for which our Army and Navy are to be used, and they are not to repel insurrection, to enforce neutrality, to protect commerce and the rights of treaties, and for the protection of life and property of the American citizen in foreign lands, I am ready to quit voting for an Army and Navy in time of peace."

According to a Tokio despatch of Sept. 16 a flotilla of Japanese torpedoed destroyers was despatched by the Admiralty to reinforce the war vessels ordered to Nanking Sept. 15 in anticipation of further anti-Japanese activities on the part of General Chang-Hsun, commander of the Chinese government forces. The commander's dismissal from his post is regarded by the Japanese government as an indispensable condition for the settlement of the international incident brought about by the recent killing of Japanese subjects in the streets of Nanking. There is a note of warning in the prompt action by Japan in the matter of the killing of three Japanese at Nanking, the maltreatment of a consular messenger, the torture of a Japanese lieutenant at Hankow, and the imprisonment for two days of a Japanese lieutenant at Shantung. The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says he believes the secret of the anti-Chinese agitation in Japan is due to the determination of the Japanese people that China shall be taught that Japan is not a negligible power. It is the opinion of the correspondent that though China will, perforce, accept all the Japanese demands, which include a fifty-year extension of the lease of Port Arthur, some incident will occur which will afford a pretext for Japan's expansionist program, and the military occupation of Foo-Chow and Amoy, and the gradual adoption in these zones of her so-called Manchurian policy. The correspondent adds that it is generally believed in Tokio that a crisis will occur in China's financial situation before the end of the year, which will provoke risings and foreign intervention. China yields because she is not prepared for war. Shall we be as prompt in yielding to a similar imperative demand, if it should come to us and for a like reason?

Considering the subject of "Some Popular Hoaxes" in the Independent W. J. Ghent includes among these a computation said to have been made by "D. I. Woods, a clerk in the War Department," showing that of the 2,278,588 enlisted men assumed to have fought on the Union side during the Civil War all but 118,000 were less than twenty-one years old, 588 of them from fifteen to eighteen, and 105,000 fourteen to fifteen. In a letter written last year former Adjutant General Ainsworth said: "No compilation showing the ages at which the men serving in the Civil War entered the Service has ever been made by the War Department, and to make such a compilation would require a laborious examination of the many thousands of original rolls and other records on file, a work that would take years for its completion." Incidentally it may be said that the Official Register does not record the name of the industrious Mr. Woods as an employee of that Department. Another statement characterized by Mr. Ghent as in the nature of a hoax is the oft repeated assertion "that only 600,000 soldiers constituted the strength of the Confederate armies. This is nothing but an assumption—not even an estimate—and bears no relation to the real number, which was very much larger. Nor is the figure given for the Union armies in any sense a true one. At no time did the Union have a million men on its rolls, and not more than two-thirds of the total were at any time available for service at the front. Those who want to get at the truth of the matter will find in the volume entitled 'Numbers and Losses in the Civil War' (1901), by Major Thomas L. Livermore, a scholarly analysis and conclusion based upon authentic records."

"The service which National Guardsmen are called upon to render civil authority," says Gen. R. L. Leinster, of North Carolina, "is usually of a most delicate and difficult character, requiring from him the highest type of patriotic devotion to public welfare, most rigid military discipline, and such exemplary conduct on the part of officers and men as will command the respect and confidence of the people. A Guardsman in volunteering his services to the state is exemplifying the highest type of citizenship; therefore his conduct and deportment should be such as will preclude criticism. Officers especially should set a good example both as citizens and as soldiers, so that the young recruits as well as the old soldier will always have true respect for them. Officers should take an interest in the enlisted men under their command and try to help them along in civil life as well as teach them their military duties. A spirit of comradeship, devotion to duty and oneness of purpose should exist throughout the entire organization from the humblest private to the highest ranking officer. Officers and men should take pride in their organization and strive to maintain a standard of efficiency equal to the best, for it is an indisputable fact that no good man enjoys membership in an inefficient organization, but all good men take pride in being a part of a first class and efficient organization. All men have a right to feel proud of membership in the Militia, for be it remembered that the immortal Washington began his career as a member of the Virginia Militia. And most of our great soldier statesmen have served their states as militiamen."

After a visit to Central America on a special mission from his newspaper, the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, one of the leading journals of Russia, Vladimir Krymoff returned to New York the other day firmly convinced that the United States will eventually govern all that section. "I have been particularly interested," he said in an interview, "in trying to determine whether Cuba, the Central American republics and the island of Jamaica are destined to be Americanized. I have sought the opinions of many persons of note in those countries, and, while they express the hope that such a thing will not come to pass, I am of the belief that at least all the countries of Central America and the Caribbean Sea will ultimately become American territory. Cuba is supposed to be an independent republic, but it seemed more like an American country. I spoke

English everywhere there. I saw mail boxes bearing the legend, 'U.S. mail.' I could buy there everything American. In Santiago I could not pay my bills in Cuban money. I had to pay them with American money. Even in Kingston, Jamaica, although Jamaica is an English colony, I found merchants more eager to get American money for their goods than English money." The Russian editor believes that in time the United States will build a second canal across Nicaragua, this one to be for the United States alone, and not like that of Panama open to the world. "With two canals from ocean to ocean," he said, "the United States will have the whole of the American continent in its hands."

Senator Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico, a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and an ex-Confederate soldier, is among those who favor an increase of the Army. "We ought to have thirty additional regiments of Infantry and fifteen more regiments of Cavalry," said Senator Catron, "and such increase in the Field Artillery as will round out the organization of an adequate Army. We need a larger Army for service, for training officers and men and to meet emergencies that are constantly arising, just such as we are now facing in Mexico and may have to face almost any time with another country. We ought to be prepared for war, and we can't be prepared with an army only half large enough. It is plain that we need more Infantry and we need more Cavalry, for only with a good force of Cavalry can we operate successfully in Mexico if we are finally forced to go into that country. In those long reaches of tablelands, mountainous and wooded country cavalry is absolutely necessary. I believe we would find it necessary to mount the Infantry in pursuing the bands of guerrillas who would hide in the wild regions of Mexico. In time of peace we could maintain skeleton regiments to train and fit men for service. We could create a reserve, and in case of sudden war fill up the regiments to war strength."

In the Louisville Courier-Journal Dr. William A. Evans pays tribute to our Army doctors, saying to his readers: "I think it will be conceded that our Army force are the best sanitarians in the world. The great advances in the last twenty-five years have been made by the United States Army sanitarians. Nothing done in Europe is worthy to be mentioned in comparison with it. Nothing done by the men practicing curative medicine in this or any country approximates what these men of preventive medicine have done. However, their monumental work has been done with civil communities under military control and with troops in barracks. The army of the Rio Grande is an apparent rather than a real exception. All of this has come up since 1898. They have had no chance to try their mettle with soldiers in the field under the conditions of actual warfare. The generals, colonels and captains in command in the old days were a 'sassy' bunch. They were important, and they proposed that everybody should recognize it. The medical men, while a necessary nuisance, were, nevertheless, always and ever to be treated as a nuisance. The folly of these thickheads cost many thousands of lives. This last fifteen years have taught them much. Most of the old ones are ossified, and the men who will get to the front have had the training that the last fifteen years has given."

In an article on target practice the Outlook tells its readers that "to the officer this target practice is the one judge to which in times of peace he can submit his life-work for appraisal. This problem is not for the civilian to solve; it is for the civilian to supply him with the tools of his trade—with arms and men. As to how well our civilian government has performed this duty toward our coast defense service opinions differ. Our great 12-inch guns are manned with a squad just large enough to keep them clean. The four mortars are served by but one company of men, where three companies would be required in war. Soon the forts at Panama, in Hawaii and the Philippines will still further reduce the number of men available for the defense of our own coasts. An absurd enlistment law, enacted for political purposes and reasons of false economy, has made it increasingly difficult to persuade men to enter the Army. Common sense certainly demands that we be at least able to work the tools of war which we at present possess. Without men our coast defenses are like factories with idle looms. To change the figure, an army is an insurance policy against war. The nation owes it to itself to keep its policy paid up to date."

(From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer, Sept. 14.)

With its issue of Aug. 30 last the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL closed the fiftieth year of its existence. Having the material at hand, Colonel Church would have been well justified in megaphoning that which the JOURNAL has achieved in its half century of solid accomplishment; instead there appeared a modest account of the many happenings, in which the JOURNAL was always to the forefront, battling for the Services. A number of reforms in Army and Navy life are directly traceable to the wide influence of the JOURNAL. Its history during the period of 1863-1913 is that of our national forces. In entering upon the stretch toward its centennial it is to be hoped that the Colonel and his able assistants will take the state forces beneath his poncho in full comradeship with the Regulars.

As we are testing the Taylor system in our ordnance work, it is interesting to note the fact that it has received foreign approval in a paper read by a German engineer, G. Schlesinger, at the joint meeting of the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held at Leipzig, Germany, June 21, 1913. Mr. Schlesinger holds that the Americans have evolved a completely new science, the science of management, which should secure pre-eminence for the people first to carry out the new principle to the full extent of its industrial possibilities. He believes, however, that the Germans have special advantage in applying the Taylor system because of the faculty of obedience developed by their system of compulsory service. This will help them to recover quickly the temporary advantage which we have gained by our practical experiments.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, will conduct the annual test ride on Sept. 27, 28 and 29 from the Field Artillery camp near Tobyhanna, Pa.

A model representing the U.S.S. New York has been placed in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. This model replaced the one of the U.S.S. Arkansas, which has now been put on public exhibition in the first floor corridor of the Navy Department. This exchange is in accordance with the Secretary's policy of keeping confidential the details of vessels of the Navy until they have actually been placed in commission. The U.S.S. Arkansas and the sister ship, the U.S.S. Wyoming, are now in service with the Atlantic Fleet, so that the Secretary has now permitted the model of these vessels to be placed on public view. The model of the New York, just placed, will be retained in the Secretary's office until that vessel and the sister ship, the U.S.S. Texas, have been placed in service. The New York and the Texas, which this model represents in miniature, are the first vessels of the U.S. Navy to be equipped with 14-inch guns, which mark a distinct military advance over previous vessels carrying 12-inch guns. These two vessels are of 27,500 tons displacement, each being larger by 1,500 tons than any of their predecessors. They mark a distinct advance in battleship construction over previous classes, not only in respect to the size of the guns, but also in regard to the efficiency of the armor protection, watertight subdivision and underwater protection and other important military features. They will develop a speed of twenty-one knots per hour and will have a very large cruising radius, as they are fitted with reciprocating engines for the purpose of developing the maximum economy in fuel consumption under cruising conditions. The U.S.S. Texas is nearing completion at Newport News, Va. The official trial trip of the vessel will probably take place within the next few months, and the vessel probably be delivered to the Government for commissioning prior to the beginning of the new year. The U.S.S. New York, whose construction was begun about six months later than the Texas, will be completed and ready for service about May 1.

In the French war maneuvers which began in the southwestern part of France on Sept. 11 there are 60,000 men in each of the opposing armies, the Reds and the Blues. The maneuvers occupy a huge triangle, with Toulouse, Agen and Auch at the angles. The Blues, in command of Gen. Paul Pau, are in the north, and are spread from Montauban to Agen, and the Reds, under Gen. Nicholas Chomer, are in the south, from Auch to Toulouse. The maneuvers were to be finished Thursday night, and after a day of rest the armies disperse. Each army has two army corps, and each of these corps contains eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, three of artillery. Besides these forces there is a colonial division, composed of the sixth division of cavalry, a brigade of provisional cavalry and heavy artillery. Each army has complete telegraphic, wireless and aeronautic equipment. Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., U.S.A., was reported as arriving on the field of battle on Sept. 15, coming from the German maneuvers. He took great interest in the heavy artillery guns drawn by motors, which with broad tires were driven over freshly ploughed fields. The outer tires, it is stated, are of jointed steel, and when the guns are ready to be discharged the tires are unhooked and spread out behind the wheels. They have slots, and when the gun recoils it runs back along the tires, just as if the tires were rails. This prevents the guns from sinking into the soft earth. These heavy guns were propelled by their own power over ditches and across streams. Another test was of a motor wireless telegraph equipment used by General Joffre, director of the maneuvers. The motor car on which the equipment is mounted is light and speedy, and can travel over the same ground as the average motor car. Much attention was paid to the aeronautic maneuvers. Each army has a force of aeroplanes and dirigibles, and the airmen have been kept busy scouting and dropping bombs.

The Shiloh National Military Commission report that the park lands owned by and in possession of the Government consist of 3,546.14 acres, for which there has been paid \$51,605.90. These lands have all been kept thoroughly cleaned of underbrush, leaves and weeds, etc., in which work has been expended during the year \$6,850.88. During the year the boundaries of the park have been resurveyed and permanent stones set at all angles. There are 26½ miles of excellent gravel roads and six concrete bridges, costing altogether \$118,796.95. There are 280 cast-iron tablets and markers to show positions. The mortuary monuments at places where general officers commanding an army, division or brigade were killed are erected for Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, Col. Everett Peabody and Col. Julius Raith, of the Union Army; and for Gen. A. S. Johnston and Gen. A. H. Gladden, of the Confederate Army. Headquarters monuments are built for the division and brigade commanders who were encamped on the field the morning of April 6, 1862, as follows: Generals Sherman, Wallace, Hurlbut, McClelland and Prentiss; Colonels Hare, Ross, McArthur, Tuttle, Sweeney, Veatch, McDowell and Stuart. Five trenches where Confederate dead were buried have been enclosed in neat concrete walls and marked "Burial place of Confederate dead."

The British Navy League is making a special appeal for the observance throughout the empire of Trafalgar Day, Oct. 21, to lay emphasis on the importance of a vigorous naval policy as a vital necessity of the nation's existence and to do honor to the memory of Nelson. The particular desire, the League says, "is to bring home to the mind of the British people the dominating significance of sea power in our national and imperial life; to make more completely understood the close relationship which exists between our imperial prestige and the efficiency of the navy, and to impress the popular imagination with the fact that the navy is our great and only national insurance, and that upon its unassailable strength the continuance of our industrial vitality and our commercial vigor depend." The movement for special patriotic celebrations of Trafalgar Day throughout the British Empire met with much success last year, and it is expected that this year it will be further intensified.

A newspaper despatch from Berlin reports that the Carnegie commission for the investigation of the Balkan atrocities has now definitely confessed its failure on account of the inadequate and hasty preliminary arrangements. Such members of the commission as had already assembled in Salonika have now gone home.

TRUTH ABOUT WARSHIP PROGRESS.

That the reticence of naval authorities makes records of warship progress not all that they should be one may judge from the remarks of Commander Robinson, who treats of armor and ordnance in Brassey's Naval Annual. Much of what he knows, he says, cannot be published, and foreign admiralities are just as reticent regarding improvements in mountings, projectiles, sights and range finders. A most instructive résumé is given of the progress of gunnery practice in the British navy, which probably represents pretty closely what has been going on in other European countries. As recently as during the Russo-Japanese war range finders were in use which measured ranges to within one-half per cent. for 1,000 yards; these are no longer regarded as accurate enough, and the latest Barr and Stroud machines measure a range of 10,000 yards within twenty-five yards. The location of the finders has been changed from the masts to other more stable parts of the ship, and in the latest ships they are located inside the turrets with the end projecting at the sides. Transmitters have improved in proportion. Accuracy of range, transmission of the range to the gunner and correcting by "spotting," however, are not all that is required; the relative motion of the two ships engaged is a matter of the utmost importance, as affecting the range, and much work has been done recently in the direction of devising a method by which the targets, speed and course can be ascertained automatically. "Director firing," too, is being rapidly improved in all navies, and in this matter England appears to be leading.

In foreign navies calibers of guns are rising. The 12-inch gun in the British navy has been succeeded by the 13.5 and now by the 15-inch; practically everywhere the same process is going on, though it is not always easy to say what particular gun is being mounted on any new foreign ship. Equally noticeable is the change in disposition of big guns. The triple turret, of which Italy and the United States were the earliest exponents, is being succeeded in France by a four-gun turret; whether this is a sound move or not is a matter for argument. Similarly the anti-torpedo or secondary batteries are getting heavier, and the 6-inch gun is now the standard gun; it is probably but a question of time before the 6.7, 7.5 and even 9.2-inch weapon return to favor. At least as important as having secondary guns is their location behind armor, and this is being carried out as far as possible in every navy. Anti-aircraft guns, too, are coming in fast, 4.7-inch being the usual caliber.

In gun construction no noticeable change is recorded. The Germans still profess to despise the British wire-wound gun, and to compare British ordnance generally most unfavorably with their own. In France the great question of the year, as of many previous years, has been that of propellants. The conclusion arrived at by the experts appears to have been that the "B" powder was not chemically homogeneous, that it was often very badly made, and that the use of amyl alcohol as a stabilizer was not to be recommended. Now a new stabilizer, diphenylamine, is used, and the so-called "D" powder is said to be perfectly satisfactory, and confidence, wanting recently, has been restored. Italy and Austria have both been concerned with the powder question themselves. In Italy greater care in manufacture is being insisted on; Austria has adopted a substance known as "ammon pulver," composed of from eighty to ninety per cent. of ammonium nitrate with wood carbon.

In the development of the torpedo it is noteworthy that the new British ships have more torpedo tubes on the continental system. From the Bellerophon to the King George the ships have only three tubes, while the German Nassaus have six, and the new Japanese battle cruiser Konga has eight. With the increasing range and far greater accuracy of the torpedo it is pretty certain that more tubes will be fitted in future to armored ships. Other changes seem to the Civil and Military Gazette of India to be in prospect; the submersible ship of much larger displacement than any we have at present, the oil-driven I-C-engined battleship, and many other inventions are on their way.

A SHORTER TERM OF ENLISTMENT PROPOSED.

Secretary of War Garrison returned to his office on Sept. 15, fully determined to recommend a shorter term of enlistment with reserves features. With a view of reaching some understanding on this matter the Secretary will shortly hold a conference with Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

"I have not committed myself wholly to any scheme for working out my plan for recommending a reduction in the term of enlistment and a system of reserves for the Army," said Secretary Garrison in discussing the subject. "After canvassing the matter fully with Army officers and civilians I am convinced that the present enlistment law is not a success. There is no doubt that the term is too long, as not enough men of the right character can be secured on the terms we offer them. We simply must reduce the term of enlistment and devise some other system of obtaining reserves. One of the most objectionable features of the enlistment law is its complexity. Recruiting officers told me that it was almost impossible to convince recruits that when they sign the present enlistment law they were not to be with the colors for seven years."

"It occurs to me that we should reduce the term of enlistment to three years. The War Department should be authorized to place a soldier on the reserve list at the end of one year upon his passing an examination which would demonstrate that he had mastered the details of soldiering. This would be a prize offered to any intelligent, earnest and patriotic young man who wanted to prepare himself to defend his country without interfering with his future career. The Department should also be authorized to hold such examinations of enlisted men every six months up to within a year of the end of the term of enlistment. In this connection I believe vocational schools should be established, so that enlisted men could fit themselves for some useful employment after they leave the Service or join the reserves. Of course, when a soldier passes the examinations which I refer to in this connection he should go on the reserve list until the end of his term of enlistment. Many said they would gladly put their boys in the Army for a year or two for the value of the training they would get."

The Secretary believes that a good soldier can be made

in a year, and even less. He pointed to the enthusiasm of the college men who joined the summer school at Gettysburg last summer and did good work. It is from such men that he believes the Army would derive great benefit. He further said: "It appears to me the only solution of the military problem that is before the country. If we do not adopt some system for training men in the Army and turning them back to civil life so that they can be called into the Service in the event of war, we must have a larger standing Army. We must have a reserve force, or a standing Army of about 300,000 strong."

"I am also in favor of some system of educating reserve officers for the Volunteer Army. The school for students at Gettysburg, if properly developed and systematized, might be a solution of this problem."

"I found on my trip that when the reserve system was explained to the average civilian he endorsed it enthusiastically. Nobody is in favor of a large standing Army, but thinking people generally realize that we are not prepared for war, and are ready to support any system that will give the country an efficient military force without spending such immense sums of money as the continental countries do."

"I found the Army in what may candidly be regarded as a first class condition," said the Secretary. "I was everywhere pleased with the bearing of officers and men, and the spirit shown by them. The Army was never in a more thorough state of readiness for action than it is now. I was also very much gratified at the display of interest in the welfare of the Army among the citizens of the various cities I visited. I am satisfied that if we are to have a strong Army maintained at a high standard of efficiency we must secure the intelligent and informed support of the people. Then there will be little trouble about getting just what we want."

THE PEACE MAKERS.

(Henry Harrison Supplee in Cassier's Monthly.)

The possession of great military strength in a nation need not include a belligerent disposition, and it is a matter of general knowledge that the most powerful governments are those which, in recent years, have done the most to preserve peace and maintain order. When fighting has been necessary, during the past generation, it has almost invariably been due to the activities of the smaller nations, and not of the larger Powers.

During this same period of general peace there has been a remarkable development in scientific methods. The difference between the old and the new methods, in nearly every instance, regardless of the character of the work, lies in the extent to which manual operations are replaced by mechanical devices, enabling a few men to direct apparatus which performs, more effectively, the work which was formerly done by the hands of the workmen.

Apparently the time is rapidly approaching when the methods which have been so successfully applied in manufactures and commerce will control the conduct of warfare, to the subordination of those relics of ancient inefficiency which remain.

The greater military Powers, while adopting some improvements in artillery and small arms, have accepted the dictum of Napoleon, that "Providence is on the side of the largest battalions," wholly disregarding the many examples of important victories gained over large preponderance in numbers. Every increase in the number of men on the part of one Power is met by a further enlistment by the other, and the idea that the best method of increasing military power is that of increasing the number of men seems to be generally accepted. The exceptions serve to indicate that there are some men who have a broad conception of the possibilities of mechanism as a substitute for men in warfare.

Since the development of mechanical flight there has been shown a disposition in certain countries to permit a moderate military expenditure in this department of effort, and this idea has been so far extended that the aeroplane has been sometimes given the title of the "fourth arm" of the service. The dirigible has also been almost reluctantly accepted by military men as offering possibilities in connection with their operations; and thus, almost unwillingly, the greatest expansion of the power of man which has been devised is gradually finding acceptance.

Naval men have had rather more time to become accustomed to the subject of the submarine, and the development of the ideas which were emphasized by Bushnell and by Fulton, more than a hundred years ago, and made practicable by the perfection of the internal combustion engine and electric storage battery, has resulted in the recognition of the fact that the submarine should form a legitimate portion of a naval equipment.

The true import of the modern developments in fighting machinery is beginning to be perceived, and the sweeping nature of the impending changes grasped. When a giant dirigible can be driven through the air from the farther limit of Germany to the capital of Austria, bearing two dozen passengers, at a speed of more than fifty miles an hour, wholly indifferent to boundaries or fortifications, and beyond any possible reach of land forces, its independence of any existing military methods must be appreciated. When an ordinary monoplane can speed from Paris to Berlin, and on to Warsaw, at more than ninety miles an hour, over the most jealously guarded frontiers in the world, it seems to be time for responsible statesmen to accept with reserve the reactionary views of high military authorities, and to wonder what would really happen to the civilian portion of the government in time of war.

The development of the fighting machine under water has been more generally accepted, and naval men have reluctantly admitted the submarine to a certain position as a valuable weapon. It is true that much of the value of invisibility has been taken from the submarine by the acknowledged possibility of perceiving the ship under the water from the ship in the air, but this feature has already been met in the development of methods for concealing both the submarine boat and the submerged mine from the view of the airship.

The endurance of the submarine has been brought to a point comparable with that of the aeroplane, and the successful voyages which have been made by such vessels, both in European and American waters, show that the demands for reliability have been met within very practical limits. The ability to remain for more than a day beneath the surface of the water is a matter of demonstration, and the possibilities of such a machine in the midst of a fleet of Dreadnoughts may readily be conceived.

For the price of one Dreadnought there could be pro-

vided twenty-five to thirty submarine boats, or five hundred powerful aeroplanes. What chance would two Dreadnoughts have against two such fleets of modern antagonists? The possibility of dividing the work would enable the smaller machines to be built in a much shorter space of time than would be required for the single battleship, so that a nation, even in an admitted state of unpreparedness, could overtake a rival, both in time and in fighting efficiency, by rushing the construction of the newer machines.

In modern times the men by whom war is declared, and in whose hands the issues of the dispute really rest, do not go to the "front" at all, but remain comfortably behind, as "non-combatants," directing at long range the movements of the men who are really exposed to the probability of personal injury, and possible death. Any method of changing these conditions, which would bring the swiftest and most effective attack directly upon the rulers, legislators, financiers and non-combatant civilians, would inevitably bring with it a powerful opposition to the declaration of war. This fact is demonstrated by the feeling of apprehension created in England by rumors that German airships had been seen over British coasts. The greatest naval power in the world would feel absolutely helpless if such rumors could be verified. That such feelings are not without a basis of fact will be realized when we note, as a matter hardly attracting ordinary attention, that during the recent visit of the President of France to England his mail was brought to him through the air by a non-stop flight direct from Paris to London. The sea offers but little protection when, as recently demonstrated by Brindejonc de Moulineis, an aviator can fly from Reval, in Russia, to Stockholm, in Sweden, an oversea distance of 160 miles, in four hours.

The military engineer, in all past fortification work, has provided against surface attack only, taking into account what formerly were considered commanding points within the range of existing siege artillery. The greatest cities in the world now lie open and exposed to the airship. How utterly unprotected are Washington, London, Berlin and New York!

It is not necessary that the aeroplane should be so perfected as to be capable of making extremely long flights to enable it to take an active part in warfare. The so-called hydroplane, capable of rising from the surface of the water, or of being projected from the deck of a battleship, renders it practicable for every vessel to carry a number of such aerial fighters to points within a few hundred miles of the enemy's coast and then launch the machines, which can make their way inland regardless of any modern surface coast defenses.

The nation whose coasts are guarded by invisible submarines and by abundant fleets of airships, both of the aeroplane and the dirigible type, need fear no attack. Such protection may be attained in less time and with less cost than by following any other plan, while the substitution of the machine for the man will enable the actual number of men withdrawn from useful service to be reduced to a minimum.

The enemy for possible attack should not be considered as the troops and ships of the opponent, but always held to be the actual seat of government and of material resources—the capitals, the exposed cities and the industrial plants. The plans for study should include, not fortifications, naval stations and outlying points for attack, but the direct air routes to the halls of legislation, the departments of administration, the residences of executives. The moment the controlling men of any government realize that they will be personally and swiftly held responsible for any attempt to break the international peace, and that the blow will be struck against them by an unseen and unwarning antagonist, that moment war will become as obsolete as the trial by ordeal or the question by torture.

WHAT SECRETARY DANIELS PROPOSES.

A staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Atlantic City, where Secretary Daniels has been spending a week-end, quotes the Secretary of the Navy as saying:

"When I took hold of my work as Secretary I knew practically nothing of the Navy, save in a general way. When experts placed blue prints before me and suggested changes in buildings I had no idea of what was really wanted. So I decided to see for myself. I found everything in remarkably fine shape. As a matter of fact, the Navy is ready for any emergency at any time. I found that my predecessor had left the Department in wonderfully good condition.

"After I had visited the Philadelphia Navy Yard I became convinced it was absolutely necessary that we have an adequate shipbuilding plant there. At present the yard at New York is the only one in which the Government can construct a large battleship. There are five now building, and of these only one is being constructed at a government yard. This is radically wrong. The Philadelphia Navy Yard should be able to build the biggest Dreadnought ever designed. I shall advocate the enlargement of the present plant. It must be brought up to the highest state of efficiency, too.

"No matter what is said or rumored, I am heartily in favor of having such an enlarged plant at League Island. Common sense dictates that the Philadelphia Navy Yard is the logical location. There is a splendid supply of skilled labor. There is nearness to other shipbuilding plants, and it is within easy access of the steel centers of your state. You can state positively that as soon as possible action will be taken in this regard.

"The papers announced that I had decided to name the new Dreadnought, No. 39, the North Carolina. I have done nothing of the sort. Not that I wouldn't like to name her that, for it's a bully name and the name of my home state, but I shall wait until Congress meets in regular session to see what it will do about additional ships. Then I will do my best to name them.

"We need ships and more ships. I do not mean we want a two-power Navy. Our ships are wearing out, and vessels that to-day are ranked as first class are obsolete to-morrow. It is like a newspaper installing a press. Pretty soon a new deck has to be built, and then another and still another. And then the circulation becomes so large that an entirely new press has to be bought. It is the same thing with the Navy. We must be prepared for the biggest kind of a circulation—even to warring with a rival sheet—nation, I mean. Not that I anticipate war, but we cannot afford to be caught napping.

"So far as the size of individual ships is concerned, I do not believe they will grow much in size. You see, the width of the Panama Canal is 120 feet and our biggest ships are ninety feet, so there is a margin of only fifteen feet on either side when passing through the canal. And the canal will be the quickest way of reaching the

Pacific in case of need, so we must adjust our ships to its capacity."

Asked about armor plate and the possibility of establishing such a governmental factory at League Island, Mr. Daniels declined to commit himself. He said: "I am strongly in favor of such a factory. I have said so before and shall repeat it.

"When I received three bids, absolutely identical, I sent for the representatives of the Carnegie, Midvale and Bethlehem companies. I asked them whether there had been any collusion or prearrangement of any sort. They all protested they knew absolutely nothing of each other's bids.

"They have promised to furnish statistics this week on the cost of making armor plate, and I hope to get the facts. No, we cannot go to the Krupps in Germany, or Creusot in France. If those firms bid on our plate, the Armor Plate Trust—though I cannot prove it a trust—would threaten reprisals in Germany and France. I want to have the plate made by the Government, at least enough for one ship a year, for then we would always have the whiphand over the three companies now furnishing the plate.

"There is no profit in making either armor or ships by the Government. The only thing we save is the contractor's profit—that is, we make better ships, by adding the profit to the material and workmanship. And then, too, constructing a ship is splendid experience for our officers and men, and I hope they will have much of it."

NAVY AND ARMY AT A PEACE CONFERENCE.

In the report of the last Mohonk Conference on Arbitration we find the report of a speech by Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S.N., in which the Admiral made an important statement with reference to the acquisition of the Panama Canal, which had been the subject of some sharp criticism by previous speakers at the Conference. "I come before you," said Admiral Chester, "as a United States naval officer to protest against some imputations that have been made here to-day, concerning the Government, which reflects to a greater or less extent upon the Service to which I belong, and which I think are unwarranted.

"It has been charged, through innuendoes, that the acquisition of the Panama Canal by the American Government was an illegal transaction. I profess to know something about this matter, as I have studied the case right at its base at Panama for a long time, and have written an article on the subject, which I have here, but which is too long to read at this time. I spent two months of last winter on the Isthmus of Panama, and I may say that parts of eight years of my professional career have been spent in the same locality, guarding American interests, in accordance with the treaty of 1846, entered into between the United States of North America and the United States of Colombia.

"I am confident that the statements made regarding this affair can be refuted, and I for one resent them. They reflect particularly upon Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States at the time Panama declared her independence, and his able assistants, John Hay, Secretary of State, and Elihu Root, Secretary of War, who, as such, had charge of the foreign possessions of the country, of which the Canal Zone was about to form a part. Ex-President Taft, who soon afterward relieved Mr. Root as Secretary of War, must also have had something to do with this matter, and he is also censurable, if this stigma on the Government is established. Is it possible that such men could be induced to engage in an unlawful transaction? I, for one, will not believe it.

"No, the 'taking' of the Panama Canal was done in strict accordance with the traditional policy of the United States and the principles of international law. The policy of non-interference by the United States in the political turmoils which have constantly menaced Colombia, unless they endangered the free and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus of Panama, was first enunciated by my old chief, Rear Admiral George F. Pearson, in the year 1865, and this policy has been lawfully maintained ever since by the naval officers stationed on the Isthmus, who alone have practically been responsible for carrying out the treaty obligations of the Government in this locality. The interpretation placed upon the treaty of 1846 by Admiral Pearson at that time was later confirmed by the Attorney General of the United States, and afterward by the Colombian administration then in power, and is well understood by all parties interested in Isthmian transit to-day.

"The purported telegrams you have heard read here this morning have no bearing on the case whatever. But I would call your attention to another phase of this subject which will, I think, throw some light on the character of the propaganda which, as has been intimated, was to be carried on to discredit the nation."

The Admiral thereupon quoted a story told during the Spanish-American War by Mr. Scoville, of the New York World, of which its author subsequently said: "Nobody but a fool would believe such nonsense, but the American public want such stories, and I get paid for, and make a living by, preparing such stuff for them."

"In the meantime," said the Admiral, "I was receiving letters abusing me for being so cruel toward the poor suffering Cuban patriots, who had been forced to undergo such hardships as those depicted in the World."

Before the same audience Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., said:

"I am somewhat embarrassed at addressing this audience, and the more so because I feel that what I am about to say will not meet with the hearty approval and sympathy of some here present.

"It has been occasionally voiced on this floor and elsewhere that the Army and the Navy are anxious for war. That's a mistake. The Army and Navy are no more anxious for war, when they know that they are to go on the first firing line, than any of you would be if you had to accompany them, but they do ask and they do expect that if this country is to put them on the firing line they will be given the opportunity to so prepare themselves that they will not march to disaster and defeat. I heard to-day on this floor that all war is a crime. If all war is a crime then any man who volunteers for war is a criminal. That is certainly a new position in which to place George Washington in this country. War may be a crime, or it may not. But there is one thing that is greater crime than any war, and that is a disastrous peace, a peace which degrades the people. The Army and Navy and all sensible men believe in arbitration. No man wants to be shot at. It is not a pleasant prospect for anybody. But there are times in the history of all countries when war comes upon them, and when it does come it is well to be prepared for it. Any country that goes to war armed only with a just cause and an olive branch is likely to meet disaster when it comes

up against the magazine rifle and Krupp gun. We feel in this country that war is impossible for us; and it is well nigh impossible. But there is an existing state of affairs right now from which something might happen. We are in an awkward position with a country which through our extended and defenseless frontier in the East can take one of our possessions from us; disarm fifteen or twenty thousand of our soldiers; drive our civil administration out of that country, and our Navy out of the Eastern seas. If that takes place, will it be war or arbitration? This is not probable, but it is possible. Therefore, I say in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that while every sensible man believes in arbitration, and while we are on the road to general arbitration, which most of us admit is still somewhere in the future, we should at the same time be prepared to arbitrate with dignity and not with subservience. In other words, if we go into arbitration we should be strong enough to afford it and not so weak as to require it. (Applause.)"

MAJOR HAY ON CASEY FIRING PROBLEM.

We have received a copy of an interesting criticism by Major William H. Hay, 10th U.S. Cav., on the Casey firing problem, which was in the form of a competition and was shot at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1913. The problem was intended to illustrate, first, the use that could be made of the ordinary rifle range, usually devoid of cover of any kind, in teaching some of the principles of field firing; and, second, to obtain data by which the value of the different classes of shots could be compared. For this purpose four platoons of thirty-two men each were selected to take part in the problem. Platoon No. 1, composed of expert shots from the Militia, commanded by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, N.G.Pa.; Platoon No. 2, composed of the best shots in the 1st Battalion, 9th U.S. Infantry, commanded by Capt. F. L. Munson; Platoon No. 3, composed of average shots selected from a detachment of U.S. marines serving at Camp Perry, and commanded by 1st Lieut. C. B. Matthews, Marine Corps; and Platoon No. 4, composed of the poorest shots in the 1st Battalion, 9th Infantry, also commanded by Captain Munson.

Below we give some extracts from the remarks made by Major Hay:

"This problem is for a platoon in attack over open ground. The target used is intended to represent a platoon of infantry firing. It is composed of eight 6 by 12 frames covered with plain paper. On these are run lines two feet apart; the targets, prone figures in two lines, the figures one yard from center to center. The objective is therefore a strip 48 feet long and 12 feet high. The value of hits is ten to the figure, six for the strip in which the figure is placed, five for the strip below the figure, three for the strip below that, one for the next lowest; four for the strip above the six and two for the strip above the four."

Several tables showing the result of the shooting are given.

Table No. 1 shows the number of hits made by each platoon, the manner in which they were distributed, and the percentage of hits to shots fired on entire target. The totals of these were as follows: No. 1 Platoon, 1,149 hits, percentage 39.8; No. 2, 1,814 hits, percentage 63.0; No. 3, 1,458 hits, percentage 50.6; No. 4, 1,398 hits, percentage 48.5.

Table II, gives the credit in points for hits, the allowance for distance gained, and the total score for each platoon. The total scores for each run were as follows: No. 1, National Guard, Selected Shots: Hits, 1,151; credit, 6,639; credit for distance advanced, 1,325; total, 7,964. No. 2, Platoon 9th U.S. Infantry, Selected Shots: Hits, 1,814; credit, 11,182; credit for distance, 2,560; total, 13,742. No. 3, Marine Corps: Hits, 1,458; credit, 8,307; credit for distance, 2,120; total, 10,427. No. 4, Platoon 9th U.S. Infantry, Poor Shots: Hits, 1,398; credit, 8,422; credit for distance, 2,355; total, 10,777.

"It will be observed that the fourth platoon has a higher final figure of merit than the third platoon, although, as may be seen above, it has fewer hits, namely, 1,398, as against 1,458. This is due to the fact that the fourth platoon had a better distribution of its hits than was obtained by the third platoon.

"1. The problem demonstrated to all who saw it that instruction in field firing can be conducted with excellent results on the target ranges found at every military post. Many officers have assumed that such is not the case, and have made no effort to give their officers and non-commissioned officers the instruction in field firing which is so necessary to success in campaign.

"2. The tendency among men uninstructed in field firing is always to concentrate their fire well toward the center of the target. The result of such a concentration is to leave those portions of the defender's line which are receiving but little fire free to fire uninterrupted and without loss of morale. To obtain fire superiority the fire must be distributed over the whole of the enemy's line.

"3. Every officer is supposed to appreciate the value of fire discipline. To many, however, it is not much more than a name which they have seen in the Regulations. Fire discipline may be said to be that attainment of a squad or larger body of men by the utilization of which a commander may work every part of his organization together toward the accomplishment of a common end. Its essence is team play—on it depends fire distribution, control and direction, and without it the individual skill of the highest trained shots is liable to go for naught. This was very well illustrated in the problem under consideration, and can be seen by comparing the work of the first platoon with that of the fourth platoon. The former was composed of an aggregation of expert shots without any of the elements of fire discipline; the latter was composed of the poorest shots in a battalion of Regular Infantry, who, by reason of their discipline, training and leading, were able to overcome the handicap of their lack of skill in shooting.

"4. Some of our military writers, following the teachings of certain foreign writers on field firing, have rashly concluded that better results will be obtained in war with more or less untrained shots. This conclusion is based on the greater width of the beaten zone obtained with untrained shots firing at unknown ranges as compared with the more concentrated aimed fire of trained shots firing under the same circumstances. The fact that so many of our officers seem to have accepted these conclusions may be accounted for by the fact that many of us are prone to accept as true any new doctrine which has the stamp of foreign approval, without first subjecting it to the test of our own experience.

"One of the principal results that it was hoped would be obtained from the Casey fire problem was that of securing data to be used in comparing the relative value in field firing of excellent and poor shots. With this end in view, Captain Munson, 9th Inf., was requested to

select two platoons from his battalion, one of which should be composed of the best and the other of the poorest shots in his battalion, and to conduct their attack in as nearly the same manner as might be compatible with the requirements of each attack. This was done, and the results, when compared, show, as far as a single experiment can show, that the value of a body of men when well trained, disciplined and commanded is in direct proportion to their skill in individual shooting.

"One very important element of fire superiority which is generally overlooked when discussing the subject, and which was taken into account in comparing the results obtained in the Casey firing problem, is the value of *near* hits. By these are meant bullets which, while not actually striking the bodies of the defenders, come so close to them as to seriously impair their morale. That these *near* hits do contribute materially to the demoralization of the defenders is admitted by all.

"5. The proper method of advancing by rushes of units as large as a squad, and the mutual support that these units must give each other during the advance if fire superiority is to be maintained, were well illustrated. In some cases fire superiority was lost because of the failure of the squads in rear to lend support at the critical time to those just arrived on the new line. Fire superiority, once obtained, ought never, in the ordinary case, to be lost; but it will always be lost unless the squads render mutual support.

"6. If squad leaders are to retain control of their squads and direct their fire, while at the same time watching their platoon commander for signals or directions, they should fire very little themselves until the line reaches the decisive range. The platoon commander cannot direct and control the fire of his platoon without the active aid of his squad leaders. This was well illustrated in the problem when the commanders of the first and third platoons lost all control of their platoons because their squad leaders were engaged in firing rapidly themselves.

"7. In the problem under consideration each platoon was supplied with ninety rounds ball cartridges per man, and it was all expended in half an hour. In some cases nearly all the men were without ammunition at the end of twenty-five minutes. This excessive expenditure of ammunition was especially noticeable at the extreme ranges in the case of some of the platoons, and constituted one of the most potent factors in their failure to obtain fire superiority. It was noted that in some cases men fired as many as five shots in thirty seconds at the first halt. With our present facilities for replenishing the ammunition supply on the firing line such an excessive expenditure at the longer ranges would surely be fatal to the success of the attack.

"8. It is believed that the Casey firing problem, or some modification of it to fit the existing conditions at the particular post where it is applied, can be utilized to great advantage by all post commanders in giving their commands the rudiments of the necessary training in field firing. Most of us have heretofore looked upon field firing as something to be taught provided we had a surplus of ammunition on hand and plenty of time in which to carry out the practice. On the other hand, we have all taken the view that our duty required us to bring the training of the individual shot up to the highest point possible consistent with the time at our disposal and the amount of ammunition available. This view of the relative importance of the two classes of fire is believed to be entirely wrong. The training of the soldier in individual work should not be neglected, but a balance, both as to time and ammunition, should be struck between the two classes of fire. The training of the individual constitutes the A B C of the soldier's education in shooting. It is merely the sharpening of the tool with which the company commander is to strike his blows. The real training, which is to result in creating an efficient machine for use in war, begins when the soldier has learned his A B C's—in other words, with the beginning of field firing."

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

Rev. Thomas S. McGrath, of New York, has published a little volume entitled "Catholic Soldiers' and Sailors' Companion," which is especially commended by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, formerly chaplain on the U.S.S. Maine, who in its preface says: "And in these days, when certain advocates of peace at any price seem to find it necessary for their propaganda to calumniate those who are proud to be the defenders of their country and their brethren, this unpretentious but virile effort of Father McGrath will be as refreshing to the patriot as it will be useful to those for whom it has been written. Honor, not hatred, is the standard of the men upon whom have turned the bitter animadversions of some of our militant peacemakers. No other body of men are more unselfish in their labors and sacrifices, or truer and stronger in their loyalty and devotion."

Aside from the special devotional features commending it to the communion for which it is especially intended, this little volume has a series of chapters on different subjects which are wholly unsectarian in their character. These are conceived in a spirit of high respect for the military profession and a thorough understanding of its duties and responsibilities. The author tells us that "the profession of arms is honorable. In olden times it was the most elevated, after the priestly state. From the ranks of the soldiers came kings and princes. Christianity has not lowered this standard; rather it has ennobled it. In the ranks of the Army and Navy the malefactor is not allowed to stand. No place can be found there for the dishonest, cowardly or vulgar man. The warrior's position is honorable, and does not clash with your religion. On the contrary, a good Christian becomes the best soldier or sailor. The training in the Army and Navy makes a man unaffected, polite and manly. He learns how to obey and command, how to be silent and how to speak. The people look upon the American Army and Navy as their own, their guardian and inheritance, the support of their patriotism, an ornament and source of pride to the country. They delight in seeing well trained troops. Are they not their sons and brothers? On the other hand, the soldiers respect the sacred rights of citizens, which they have been called upon to protect."

We have chapters on "The Vocation of a Soldier or Sailor," "Office of Commander," "The Oath of a Soldier or Sailor," "Religion," "Character," "Obedience," "Valor, Benevolence," "Loyalty and Self-Esteem," "Temperance and Modesty," "Companionship," "Courage and Cheerfulness," "Study," all of which are full of excellent advice.

Obedience, the author tells us, is "like an electric

current which operates every part, which gives light and strength to common action, hence the degree of obedience is the measure of the strength of the Army. A joyful obedience is much easier than an unwilling one. Obey your officers through love for your calling, through love for your regiment, through love for your flag, your President and the country you serve. Honor your superiors on account of their position. Consider not the person nor his qualities, but rather his rank. Your superiors must obey higher officers, and those again others higher, and thus, up the line, to the commander, and he, in turn, God. All men must obey. If they refuse obedience to rightful authority they will obey their own passions, and, in the end, a much worse master. He who is loyal will keep order in all things. His uniform will always be clean and neat. His weapons are bright and kept in good condition; his knapsack always in good order. There is no omission in any way. Everything around and about him is clean and prescript. This gives no occasion for either correction or punishment, and, consequently, causes no anger or contempt. Hence the loyal soldier or sailor is always joyful and contented, and bears all hardships with equanimity, whereas discontent is the portion of him who cannot bring himself to observe details."

Entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors is recommended, and we are told that "intemperance is a sister of immorality, and leads to the same. Whoever does not beware of the one will easily fall into the other. Impurity is the most shameful, dangerous and debasing of all vices. Be friendly and obliging, but refrain yourself prudently from intimate friendship with those known to lead immoral lives. Do not laugh at obscenity. He who laughs gives consent. If you willingly and conscientiously submit to military and naval discipline congenial relationships will soon be formed. You may complain if you are made to suffer some gross injustice; never, however, complain of trifles. Willingly and cheerfully deny yourself for the welfare of the Service."

This little book, which sells at forty cents, may be procured by mail of the author at 363 East 145th street, New York.

AVIATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

If there is one place above all others where the United States needs air machines that place is the Philippine Islands, in the opinion of 1st Lieut. F. P. Lahm, 7th Cav., as expressed in an article on this subject in the September number of Flying. Lieutenant Lahm, who is now in charge of the Signal Corps Aviation School at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and is known as the pioneer aviator, speaks with authority on this subject. The Philippines are our farthest and most exposed frontier. We keep our regiments in the Philippines at war strength, ever ready to take the field on a moment's notice, without waiting for recruits, without waiting to go through a month's field training, as would be required of troops with a large influx of new men. What more natural than that our first care in providing adequate means for aerial reconnaissance should be with this same ever ready army, and that a sufficient number of officers, men and machines should first be supplied to these distant islands. Secondly, the nature of the Philippines is such that they lend themselves particularly to aerial reconnaissance, as an enemy can only approach by sea. The aeroplane can rise above the enemy's fire, locate his troops, his places of concentration; it can rise above the intervening mountain and plot accurately on a previously prepared map just where the siege guns are being located, from which our big guns get the exact range with which to drive them out.

We need speed scout hydroaeroplanes for patrolling the coast and locating approaching fleets. There are no machines of this type in the Philippines at present, but a station for one is nearly completed, and were the machines available it would take but a short time to construct five more, which would cover that part of the coast which it is imperative to patrol.

Next comes the scout machine for use, first, at our fortified places in reconnoitering an approaching or besieging army; second, to accompany field armies in repelling a landing force and in opposing one that has succeeded in landing; in other words, for all land operations. For this purpose we need two hydroaeroplanes of this type for use at coast stations where the reconnaissance will be partly over water, and where it is more practical to operate from the water. In addition to these machines, six aeroplanes are required, which should be stationed at three of the garrisoned posts in time of peace, and would be sent out as required with field armies in case of war.

But air machines alone will not suffice—we must have hangars in which to house them—officers to operate and observe, enlisted men to serve as mechanics. The first question is a simple one; an allotment of \$14,000 will build substantial hangars at seven different points contemplated in the above program, which, together with the two already built, will be sufficient for all purposes.

As to personnel, assigning but two officers and an enlisted force of six mechanics to each gives a total of fourteen officers and thirty men at permanent stations, with the addition of six officers and eighteen men available for sending into the field, two instructors and twelve men for the training schools, a supply officer and a director, the two latter to be stationed in Manila directly under the chief signal officer of the department. This gives a total of twenty-four officers and sixty men all serving under one head and all limited to a comparatively small geographical area.

"Now, let it not be imagined," says Lieutenant Lahm, "that military aviation has been entirely neglected in the Philippines, nor that the need for air machines has been completely overlooked. A beginning has been made, and while perhaps a modest one, it is along the right lines and is enduring as far as it has gone."

In March, 1912, after the maneuvers of that year, one officer was assigned to aviation duty and directed to report to the chief signal officer of the division; seven enlisted men were assigned as mechanics. A substantial hangar was erected at Fort William McKinley, large enough to house two completely assembled machines, with sufficient additional space for a workshop and an ample supply of spare parts. The hangar is located at the end of the polo field, which affords an excellent starting and landing place, and with the open space adjoining gives a closed course about a mile and a half around. A type 'B' Wright aeroplane had been received a couple of months previously and was now put in operation. Between March 27 and July 9, when work stopped on account of the rains, 216 flights were made, aggregating thirty-six hours; two students (Lieutenant Love and

Sergt. Vernon L. Burge) were trained, both of whom were granted aviation pilot's licenses by the Aero Club of America.

"After the maneuvers this year work was resumed at Fort William McKinley, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, Colonel Glassford, with Lieutenant Lahm as instructor; six enlisted mechanics and three student officers—Lieut. C. G. Chapman, 7th Cav., Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, C.A.C., and Lieut. C. Perry Rich, P.S. Between March 24 and May 31 426 flights were made, aggregating over forty-five hours. The three student officers have passed the required tests and application has been made to the Aero Club of America for their aviation pilot's licenses. In addition, they have partially completed the tests for 'military aviator.' A new type 'C' military Wright aeroplane was received the latter part of May and will be used in completing the latter tests. A temporary hangar has been erected on the shores of Manila Bay, where the school will transfer its activities in the near future and take up hydroaeroplane training. Floats were provided for both the type 'B' and type 'C' machines, which will be converted into hydroaeroplanes for training purposes. A hydroaeroplane station is nearing completion on Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay, and will be ready for occupancy as soon as the training season is completed."

MUSKETRY TRAINING IN 5TH BRIGADE.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 9, 1913.

The need of a prescribed uniform scheme of instruction in musketry has been made plainly evident during the solution of field firing problems by the organizations of the 2d Division which have fired the course thus far. In order to meet this need as much as possible in the preliminary training for field firing of the organizations of the 5th Brigade the brigade commander, Col. Daniel Cornman, issued orders directing regimental commanders to devote so much of the drill period as may be necessary to obtain proficiency in the control and direction of Infantry fire. Problems to test proficiency are issued, and the assistance and advice of the members of the board convened to devise the scheme of instruction can be obtained at any time by informal request. A board to consist of Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf., Capt. G. Souldard Turner, 7th Inf., Capt. William A. Kent, 4th Inf., and Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 19th Inf., is to prepare a scheme of instruction in musketry and a series of problems.

Brigade headquarters issues the board's problems and instructions in the form of bulletins. The first bulletin directed for Sept. 5 an estimating distance test for the "range finders" of each company and machine-gun platoon in the brigade, arranging the details of the test so that it would be uniform for each and every organization. The result of the test showed only twenty-two of the fifty-three organizations taking the test to have attained an accuracy of ninety per cent. within the time limit of fifty seconds.

The board in classifying the organizations used the following heads: Class A, accuracy of ninety per cent. or over and within the prescribed time limit; Class B, accuracy of ninety per cent. or over and not within the prescribed time limit; Class C, accuracy under ninety per cent. and within the prescribed time limit; Class D, accuracy under ninety per cent. and not within the prescribed time limit. After classifying the individual organizations a further classification was made of the regiments and the brigade. This was found to be as follows: 28th Inf., Class A; 4th Infantry, Class B; 19th Infantry, Class C; 7th Infantry, Class C; the whole brigade, Class C. The percentage of the brigade was over eighty-nine. A fraction of one per cent. would have placed it in Class A. The detailed results of the test were given out to the command, and the spirit of competition in future tests will probably be very keen.

In the second bulletin the board announced the features of fire control and direction to which they would attach the greatest importance in their analysis of problems and preliminary exercises therefor: (a) The determination of ranges; (b) the designation of targets and sectors; (c) communication and signals; (d) fire discipline. And of less importance at this time, but not to be neglected: (e) The application of fire; (f) the supply of ammunition to the firing line.

The board will issue problems applying to these different features directly, and of such a nature that they will be practicable of solution by the troops on the terrain in the vicinity of camp. It is probable that tests will be held once a week and the results published to the command.

The keynote of the whole plan is uniformity and proficiency in musketry training throughout the command. It has worked well thus far, and a uniform scheme for further work is in the hands of the organization commanders.

CORRESPONDENT.

SALVAGE OF U.S. ARMY TRANSPORT LISCOM.

The U.S.A.T. Liscom sank in over forty feet of water in the deep water channel in front of the Old Dock, Shanghai, on the night of Aug. 25, 1912. She was salvaged by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Limited. In the London Engineer of Sept. 5 are published a number of interesting illustrations of what that paper calls "one of the most remarkable engineering feats of the Far East, both as to difficulties encountered and the manner in which they were overcome." The Engineer continues:

"The vessel, which is about thirty-five years old, was in the hands of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, undergoing extensive repairs, including new decks, masts, etc., when from some unknown cause during a gale accompanied by heavy rains and high tide she heeled over and sank at the end of the company's Old Dock and lay on the bottom of the river with a list to port of about twenty degrees, the main deck being about twenty-two feet under water and only the funnel and part of the wireless house being visible. Various ways of lifting the vessel were considered, and finally that of making a cofferdam enclosing the vessel with the ends of the dam finishing on the dock wharf and capable of resisting a difference in water levels of about fifteen feet, and also of fitting temporary plating in the ship's side to a height above main deck of about twelve feet, was adopted as the most practicable, and this scheme finally proved successful."

"The difficulties in the way of building a cofferdam around a vessel lying at such a depth and on soft, spongy

ground as is the bed of the Whangpo were very considerable. To save the vessel by means of steel cofferdams built around all the hatches and deck openings and carried up to above water level, a method adopted with so much success in the case of the Hanping by the same company about four years ago, was impracticable in the present case on account of the temporary weakness of the hull and absence of decks. The whole method of salvage adopted, therefore, demanded extensive resources and salvage appliances. The salvage pumps and wrecking boilers used in the final attempt had a total capacity of 9,000 tons of water per hour. The supply of suitable strong timber is very limited in Shanghai, and great difficulty was experienced in driving the piles, which were from sixty feet to eighty feet long, twenty-five feet deep into the mud, as they failed to get a grip in the spongy ground and frequently sprang up again as fast as they were driven down. The underwater work was also difficult and slow owing to the strong tides and muddy water, the divers working with the same speed during the night as during the day.

"The first attempt" to raise the vessel took place on April 16 and was only partly successful, as the vessel after being raised had to be allowed to settle down again on the bottom of the river owing to the pumps fitted on board the vessel, after working intermittently for about twelve hours, getting choked on account of the enormous amount of mud which had accumulated inside the vessel. The second and final attempt was made on Sunday, May 25. At 9:45 a.m. pumping operations were commenced. At 10:20 the water level inside the cofferdam was sufficiently reduced to allow the additional pumps fitted on board the ship to be started, and in a short time the vessel began to right herself on the bottom, and at 11:30 she was afloat. At two o'clock the vessel was floating on her normal draught, but with a heavy list to port, and gangs of coolies were set to work to remove the mud, between 700 and 800 tons of which had accumulated in the vessel, particularly on the port side. After the vessel had been straightened up steam was connected to some of the ship's donkey pumps in order to pump out the bilges, and these were found to be quite intact, starting up almost immediately."

POLO AT DEL MONTE, CAL.

Polo was the all absorbing thought of the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for the week ending Aug. 31. The teams representing the 3d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, and the San Mateo Juniors were the contestants. The old polo field at Del Monte, so long out of the running, was worked over and was the scene of the meet. A cup was offered by Mr. Warner, the manager of the hotel.

The first game of the series was played on Aug. 29 between the team from the 3d Squadron of the 1st Cavalry and the San Mateo Juniors. The Cavalry team was the winner by a score of 3½ to 2½. According to the correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle it was a very loose exhibition of polo, as combination seemed for the most part to be an unknown quantity, though there were several exciting moments near the close of play, when both teams were striving to the limit of endurance for victory. Other extracts from the account in the San Francisco Chronicle follow:

There was, however, plenty of individual brilliance seen during the six periods, the most notable exponents for their respective sides being Harry Hastings and Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp. Hastings has rarely shown equal skill in horsemanship, some of his dashes from end to end of the field arousing much enthusiasm from the warm adherents of the San Mateo team on the side lines.

Haverkamp was also cheered to the echo by the supporters of the Cavalry team, who outnumbered the other coterie at least three to one.

The Cavalry players had all the best of the first period, but were unable to score on account of their inexcusably bad shooting, glorious chances being repeatedly thrown away from apparently the easiest of positions. The San Mateo boys pulled themselves together and scored twice in the second chukkur. The rest of the game to the fifth chukkur was fairly even, but in this period the Cavalry players drew level and the most exciting play of the game ensued, Hayne breaking through and putting his side in the lead in the final moment of play.

The sixth and last chukkur found a better understanding between the members of the Army team, and the Juniors were literally swept off their feet. Hastings and his confederates made several desperate efforts to stem the tide of defeat, but without result, and the end came with them still one full point in arrears. It was especially noticeable that the Juniors were unable at any time to ride free for an advantageous attack.

The second game was played on Aug. 31, which was again won by the 1st Cavalry team, who defeated the San Mateo Juniors by a score of 5½ to 1. The Cavalry team showed superior teamwork, better riding and more accurate hitting than in the previous game, and by their winning of two out of three games the cavalrymen become the first champions of Del Monte.

"The dash and strategy of the officers," says the correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner, "would have made them victors in almost any polo game, so the peninsula lads need not feel disgraced. Lieuts. Charles M. Haverkamp and J. M. Wainwright played together like a pair of brothers. After taking the ball down the field to their enemy's goal time after time they would hold off their opponents while Lieut. John F. Wall pranced up and sent the ball between the posts.

"The most marked difference between the Army's method of play and that of the youngsters was the manner in which the cavalrymen followed up their shots. The San Mateo players frequently hit as well as their opponents, but, instead of dashing on for another lick, they turned their attention riding off somebody, and left excellent opportunities for loose men on the other side to regain the lost ground.

"The riding-off tactics had the officers nonplussed for two periods, but then they adopted a course of play that relieved them to a great extent of this handicap.

"Felton Elkins was given the difficult job of looking out for Haverkamp. This he did admirably for the first half of the game. After that Haverkamp was too elusive for his young opponent.

"Capt. Harry Hastings played a hard game, and many a time prevented a score by remarkable back strokes while going at full speed.

"The ponies on both teams did all their riders could demand of them. Honors were about even as far as choice of mounts went. Elkins, on Topo, and De Guigne, on Dawn, had none too much the best of it against the stocky, flash-like black of Haverkamp's and Lieut. C. K. Rhinehardt's Sunshine, which Captain Wainwright rode. Sunshine showed remarkable speed in turning,

and was responsible for his rider getting the ball out of innumerable tangles so that it might be taken down the field by his watchful teammates.

"Hayne got lots of speed out of his string, and, with more assistance from the other Juniors, might have converted some of his dashes down the field into scores."

The tabulated scores of the game on Aug. 31 follow:

First Cavalry—	Position.	Goal.	Penalties.	Net score.
N. B. Briscoe.....	No. 1	1	1	0
J. F. Wall.....	No. 2	4	1	3 ½
C. M. Haverkamp.....	No. 3	0	0	0
Captain Wainwright.....	Back	1	0	1
Totals.....		6	2 ½	5 ½
San Mateo Juniors—				
Felton Elkins.....	No. 1	1	0	1
R. Y. Hayne.....	No. 2	0	0	0
C. De Guigne.....	No. 3	0	0	0
Capt. Harry Hastings.....	Back	0	0	0
Totals.....		1	0	1

SCORE BY PERIODS.

Period.	Goals.	Penalties.
1.	0	0
2.	0	0
3. Wainwright.....	1	0
4. Wall.....	1	0
5. Briscoe.....	1	0
6. Wall.....	2	1
7. Wall.....	1	0
8.	0	0
San Mateo Juniors—		
1.	0	0
2.	0	0
3.	0	0
4.	0	0
5. Elkins.....	1	0
6.	0	0

A special game between the Stingers and Cocktails was won by the Stingers. The teams were the following: Stingers—Briscoe, Hayne, Wainwright, Hastings; Cocktails—Elkins, Wall, Haverkamp, De Guigne.

A fourth game was played on the 4th. Examiners—Wall, Hayne, Wainwright, Pick. Chronicles—Elkins, Hastings, Haverkamp, De Guigne. This game was won by the Examiners.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The passenger list, U.S.A.T. Thomas, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, 1913, follows:

First class, for Guam—Capt. Arthur O'Leary, U.S. M.C., wife and mother; L. B. Barber, husbandman and veterinary, Department of Agriculture.

For Honolulu—Col. E. P. Pendleton, 1st Inf.; Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf., wife and two daughters; Major E. V. Smith, Inf.; Capt. J. A. Benjamin, 4th Cav.; Capt. E. D. Kremers, M.C.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Green, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. R. D. Matheson, C.E.; Chaplain J. M. Kangley, C.A.C., and two nieces (Misses Shea); 2d Lieut. R. C. F. Goetz, F.A.; 2d Lieut. R. L. Maxwell, 1st F.A.; Asst. Paymtr. J. J. Gaffney, U.S.N.; 2d Lieut. Madison Pearson, P.S.; Act. Dental Surg. M. E. Harrison, U.S.N.; Misses E. C. Williamson and E. C. I. Hoffstrom, nurses, A.N.C.; Lieut. Col. George D. Long, Phil. Constab., wife and child; Capt. F. A. Walker, Phil. Constab., wife and two children; H. M. McPhetridge, Q.M. Corps, and wife; Mrs. F. W. Phisterer, wife of captain, C.A.C., child and mother; Mrs. R. E. Longan, wife of captain, 25th Inf.; Mrs. C. J. DeRoos, wife of clerk, Q.M.C., and two sons; Misses Mollie Grace and E. H. Nichols, teachers, Hawaii; Mrs. F. F. Black, wife of lieutenant, S.C., and child.

For Manila—Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., wife and daughter; Col. W. T. May, Inf.; Lieut. Col. C. W. Penrose, Inf., wife and Miss Townsend (sister-in-law); Med. Insp. R. P. Crandall, U.S.N., and wife; Major Alexander M. Davis, Q.M.C.; Major T. N. Horn, 2d F.A.; Capt. J. H. Parker, 8th Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. F. W. Rowell, 15th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. J. A. Paegelow, P.S., and wife; Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. G. Holden, wife of captain, 15th Inf., and child; Mrs. A. J. Cox, wife of acting director, Bureau of Science, and two children; Capt. William J. Brown, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Ballard Lyerly, 4th F.A.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Pritchett, 2d F.A., wife and child; 1st Lieut. H. E. Mitchell, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. O. Heath, P.S., wife and infant; 1st Lieut. A. W. Chilton, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Wyman, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. F. M. Armstrong, P.S., and wife; 2d Lieut. J. P. McNeil, P.S., wife and cousin (Miss McNeil); 2d Lieut. X. F. Blauvelt, 7th Inf., wife and two children; Mr. R. S. Haines, clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; A. Miller, clerk, Q.M.C.; J. S. Dunn, master, mine planter Knox; C. C. B. L. Wyles, clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; G. B. Thomas, clerk, Engr. Dept., wife and daughter; G. A. Siegner, clerk, Q.M.C.; Mrs. F. W. Whitney, wife of lieutenant, P.S.; Mrs. C. Bluemel, wife of lieutenant, 24th Inf., and infant; Mrs. A. P. Dargue, mother of lieutenant, C.A.C.; Mrs. E. A. Anderson, wife of lieutenant, M.R.C.; Miss Bertha Ballou, daughter of Major Ballou; Mrs. P. F. Straub, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Straub, and infant; Mrs. T. T. Thornburgh, mother of Major Thornburgh, M.C.; Miss Ralston, sister-in-law of Lieutenant Hickok; Mrs. R. B. Price, wife of pay clerk, U.S.N., and child; Mrs. F. Bruce, wife of master, M.P. Hunt; Mrs. L. H. Swisher and son, family of Lieutenant Carter, P.S.; Mrs. F. Damman, wife of lieutenant, P.S.; R. G. Sousey, clerk, Q.M.C.; Sharpe Ireland, clerk, Ord. Dept.; Mrs. G. Logan, wife of employee, Ex. Bureau, and four children; Mrs. C. G. Wrenmore, wife of dean, College of Engineering, Univ. of P.I., and four children; S. A. Luffberry, master ship-fitter, U.S.N.; H. B. Bryhn, sub. inspector powder, U.S.N.; Mrs. W. C. Rivers, wife of assistant chief, Constab., and two sons; Mrs. B. L. Tinan, employee, Phil. Gov.; J. E. Kavanaugh, son of major, Phil. Constab.; Mrs. M. C. Doud, employee, Ins. Bu., two children and Miss Crosby (sister); B. W. Randall, wireman, S.C., and wife.

Second class to Honolulu, thence first class to Manila—C. W. Hines, Ins. employee, and wife; N. H. Shipman, Phil. Constab., and wife; Mrs. Leora Day, employee, Bu. of Education; Mrs. W. W. Lazansky, wife of employee, Ins. Bu., four children and sister-in-law.

Second class to Honolulu—Mrs. F. B. La Crosse, wife of sergeant, S.C., and two sons; C. F. Parsons, clerk-messenger, Q.M.C., and wife; Mrs. M. T. Moore; nurse with Mrs. Phisterer; H. R. Wilson, Ord. sergt., wife and son; Miss Lulu Gill, teacher, Hawaii; J. C. Shugert, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C., wife and sister-in-law (Miss Mathis); W. Christensen, 1st sergt., 2d Inf., and wife; Mrs. B. E. Carlisle, wife of sergeant, 1st Inf.; Mrs. William Moss, wife of private, Q.M.C.; C. C. Carroll, Q.M. sergt., U.S.M.C.; Mrs. A. Mann, wife of Ord. sergeant, and three children; Mrs. C. W. McClure, wife of corporal, S.C.; Miss J. Gault, teacher, Hawaii; Miss

Van Schaick, teacher, Hawaii; C. H. Deane, hospital steward, U.S.N., and wife; Miss C. Chase, teacher, Hawaii; Mrs. E. Ringland, wife of sergeant, S.C.; Miss M. Giles, Mrs. F. A. Cuning, F. A. Cuning, Mrs. V. Baumann, Mrs. L. A. Wilkins, teachers, Hawaii.

Second class to Manila—Mrs. S. J. Dickson, wife of first class sergeant, H.C.; Miss C. Buerger, fiancée of machinist, Ord. Dept.; G. H. Williams, wagonmaster, Q.M.C.; nurse with Mrs. Straub; J. M. Buckley and wife (family employee, Ins. Service); Mrs. W. F. Gallin, mother-in-law of insular employee; C. E. Cox, member of family of insular employee; W. A. Carns, 1st sergt., 8th Cav., and wife; J. W. Page, sergt. major, C.A.C.; Mrs. H. C. Senecal, wife of first class sergeant, H.C.; J. Duffy, ex-sergeant, U.S.M.C.; nurse with Captain Walker; governess with Mrs. Cox; D. Reeves, sergt. 1st class, S.C., and wife; governess with Mrs. Holden.

Honolulu to Manila—Mrs. H. Maynard, wife of Q.M. sergeant.

In troops class—For Manila, Edward Patton, teamster, Q.M.C.; private, U.S.M.C., orderly with Colonel Doyen; R. Belcran, ex-enlisted man, U.S.N.; thirty-three recruits and casuals, seven hospital apprentices, U.S.N. For Honolulu—E. Ringland, sergt., S.C.; nineteen recruits and casuals, seven hospital apprentices, U.S.N., and two seamen, U.S.N. For Guam—Three hospital apprentices, U.S.N.

FAVORS A NAVAL RESERVE.

Los Angeles, Cal. Sept. 8, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I enclose copies of resolutions passed by our Chamber of Commerce, as recommended by the Military and Naval Affairs Committee, of which I am a member. We are strong for the addition to our naval strength of battle-ships supplemented by a naval reserve.

RANDOLPH H. MINER.

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

Whereas the Navy Department of the United States has been recently reported in the daily press as favoring a substantial increase to our Navy; and

Whereas there are at present an insufficient number of officers and men to properly man the battleships and auxiliary boats of the fleet now constructed, and in the event of war untrained men are of little value in the naval or military service short of two or three years' practical experience in the Service; and

Whereas a great many recruits will be required for the new battleships and auxiliary boats to be constructed; Now, therefore, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce strongly advocates the formation of a naval reserve which will be an important branch of the naval defense; and

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, to the Southern California representatives in Congress, to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast, and to each and every Chamber of Commerce and kindred organization of the Pacific coast with the request that a similar resolution be adopted and forwarded to their respective representatives in Congress. I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at a regular meeting held on Aug. 13, 1913.

ARTHUR W. KINNEY, President.

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

Whereas the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce is in favor of a good, strong Navy that will enable this nation to maintain its position and make its reasonable demands on other countries respected; and

Whereas a strong Navy is the first and indispensable line of defense for the Pacific coast; and

Whereas it has been reported in the daily press that the Secretary of the Navy has recommended, or is about to recommend, to Congress an appropriation to construct at once four battleships of the largest and most approved type, together with all other necessary auxiliary boats;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce most strongly endorses such naval program and that this expression of endorsement is entertained by a great majority of the citizens on the Pacific coast; and

Be it further resolved, That this resolution be mailed directly to the Secretary of the Navy, and a copy thereof mailed to Senator John D. Works, to Congressman William D. Stephens, and a copy to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast and a copy to each and every Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations on the Pacific coast, with the request that they adopt similar resolutions expressing the sentiments of their immediate locality, and forward the same to the Secretary of the Navy and their respective representatives in Congress, to the end that the Secretary of the Navy and all Pacific coast representatives in Congress be fully advised that the entire Pacific coast is strongly of the opinion that the time has not come to economize in respect to the Navy, and that a strong Navy located in Pacific coast waters, with all strategic points along the Pacific coast line of the United States well fortified, garrisoned and mined are necessary for the proper defense of the Pacific coast, an important factor in the maintenance of peace.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce at a regular meeting held on Aug. 13, 1913.

ARTHUR W. KINNEY, President.

Attest: FRANK WIGGINS, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With the present phase and character of the conflict in the Balkans the theories and hopes of the universal disarmament and peace advocates must surely be dealt a most disheartening blow. Is human nature deteriorating, retrograding? Look deep into the hearts of men, of nations. Picture the Crusader-like spirit, the deep-seated hatred in the silent preparation of the allies of the Balkans, intermittently for nearly five hundred years to release their little peoples from the tyranny and oppression of the Turk. Marvel at the sudden appearance of their magnificent armies and the subsequent annihilation of the Moslem horde. Join in the admiration of the entire world at their victory and the realization of their ambition of ages. Look again, and lo! disunited and hand in glove with the despoilers of their homes, with infidels whose hands reek with the blood of their forefathers, they now turn against their brothers in arms in deadly strife. Search early history in vain for such another human incongruity.

True, with the years we have progressed in the arts of peace, etc., but this progression has served but to thicken the veneer that conceals the ineradicable coarse material of strife that surely lurks beneath. Nor will diplomacy or justice or right of cause avail when Might quickens the blood of nations for honest or dishonest aggrandizement.

This spirit of annihilation is not confined alone to the clash of nations; we will find it among ourselves in everyday business life in the cutthroat manipulations of Wall Street and elsewhere. Look closer into the sacred confines of the home. Has not the son fought with the father? Have not brothers, sprung from the same

womb, engaged in deadly strife? And this continues despite the gentling influences of our much vaunted civilization.

No! a thousand times No! While man is man, while humanity is humanity, there will be strife. So, Peace Advocates, lead us not into the temptation of a fool's paradise, but aid us in our attempts at preparedness for a possibility, a contingency that will confront us till time is no more.

OPTIMIST.

The recent arrival in New York of Major H. H. Bandholtz, Inf., U.S.A., late brigadier general and commander, Philippine Constabulary, gives the New York Times occasion to review his career as an officer whose experience in the Philippines during his thirteen years of service there "has been wider and more varied than that of almost any other American Army officer." General Bandholtz got leave to visit his mother, who is ill at Constantine, Mich., and it was after he left Manila that he was relieved of his detail outside of the Army and ordered back into the Regulars. "I feel very kindly toward the Filipinos," said Major Bandholtz. "Some of them are among my best friends. Just before I left Manila the Tayabas people gave me a gold watch." "Do you believe the majority of the Filipino people really want independence?" he was asked. "I can only tell you that a large majority say they want it. I cannot discuss any political questions." "But what of the Filipino junta in Hong Kong?" "Such a thing actually exists, and the head of it is a former insurgent general, Artemio Ricarte, who is apparently proud to be known as 'The Viper.' Ricarte refused originally to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and fled from the islands. He returned about 1904, stirred up an insurrection, was captured and sentenced to Bilbid prison. After his term expired he refused again to take the oath, and returned to Hong Kong, where he organized a revolutionary junta, which has branches in the islands, especially in Luzon. His principal lieutenant has been Vicente Sotto, who conducts a paper called the Philippine Republic. According to the papers, the two recently fell out. There is one thing I would like to emphasize in regard to the Philippines," said Major Bandholtz, "and it is a thing on which so many people seem to be misinformed. It is what the Philippines are costing this country. With the exception of the expenses of the Army and Navy, the islands are costing this country nothing. The expenses of the government and of all the public work that is being done in the islands have been paid by the insular government itself out of the public revenues. Ignorance of this fact has been responsible for a lot of unsound argument on the Philippine question."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Sept. 18 made a thorough examination of the New Jersey flats at Communipaw and the north end of the Greenville shore front, upper New York Bay, which it is urged would make an ideal site for a navy yard. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer, U.S.N., who advocated this site some several years ago, and Capt. Albert H. Gleaves, U.S.N., of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A.; Col. William M. Black and S. W. Roessler, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were included in the large party which visited the site in a navy tug, and also had luncheon in the Whitehall building, New York city. Mr. Daniels said that he was not there to record any final decision or to express an opinion regarding the relative merits of the various sites which have been proposed for the new navy yard. He will report the result of his observations to Congress in October. The flats lie between Black Tom Island, the long arm of land extending almost to Liberty Island at Communipaw and the new freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad extending out from the Greenville shore for nearly one mile. The flats are very shallow and vary from two feet to about fourteen at high tide. Captain Van Duzer reported to the United States Government that the Brooklyn Yard is inadequate under present conditions and can in no way be improved to meet those of the future. Captain Van Duzer's plans for a new yard provide for two or more 1,200-foot drydocks. A great deal of dredging would have to be done on the flats, but in the minds of the Jersey men the proximity of a great labor market and railroads and the advantage of easy access to the deep waters of the bay are considerations more than outweighing the difficulty involved in the undertaking. Congressmen Kinkaid, Hamill and Egan, of New Jersey, have been working hard at Washington to put the project through.

The first harbingers of Christmas, if Christmas has harbingers, are the preparations that are now going on in the homes of those who have friends in the Philippines, and Guam. Likewise there are probably preparations to send Christmas presents from these far off islands of Uncle Sam to the States. All of this grows out of the fact that every Christmas present that is destined for the islands must be in the possession of Col. John T. Knight, Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco, by Nov. 4. The last transport which reaches the islands before Christmas Day, leaves on Nov. 5, and it is necessary to have the presents at the depot on the previous day. Two years ago this Christmas transport did not stop at Guam and as a result it was necessary to postpone the Christmas festivities on the island for one month. The health authorities reported smallpox at the port when the transport arrived, and it was not allowed to land its precious cargo of Christmas presents. Santa Claus was compelled to go to the Philippines and return to the United States before he was able to make his annual trip to Guam. This year as usual the Government will transport free of charge all presents for the officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who are serving in the islands. It will be necessary to pay the express or freight to San Francisco where Colonel Knight, the Depot Quartermaster, will act as Santa Claus and see that the Christmas packages are carefully stowed on the Nov. 5 transport. It takes over a week to send a package from the eastern states to San Francisco by mail or express. It is safer to allow ten days for the transportations of a package by mail or express to San Francisco, from all points East of the Mississippi. If the gift is to be sent by freight make an allowance of about three weeks for delivery in San Francisco, from the time that it is shipped from points East of the Mississippi. This

being true it is none too early to begin to select presents for friends in the Philippines.

Excavation on the Panama Canal in August was much less than in the preceding month. The total was 2,658,785 cubic yards, compared with 3,241,968 yards in July, a decrease due to the fact that as the canal approaches completion the width of the prism remaining to be excavated rapidly diminishes. At a meeting of the British Association at Birmingham Dr. Vaughn Cornish, distinguished for geographical research, discussed the landslips in the canal, especially in the Culebra Cut. Dr. Cornish declared that these slips were due to seams of coal underneath rotting, which resulted in the thrusting up of the granite and the melting away of the banks. This evil was unforeseen by geologists and could be attributed to the cutting away of the forests along the canal that formerly absorbed the moisture which was now penetrating the stratum underlying the canal. Dr. Cornish said that nature would continue to take this revenge until the forests were regrown, when the underground flow would cease.

Lieut. Terry de la M. Allen, 14th U.S. Cav., with a detail of seven troopers, and also accompanied by Sheriff Gardener and a small posse, overtook about ten miles from the Rio Grande, Texas, Sept. 13, the party of nineteen Mexican filibusters who killed Deputy Sheriff Ortiz near Carrizo Springs Sept. 11. The filibusters were captured after two of them had been killed and three wounded. One American, "Barney" Cline, of El Paso, was with the filibusters. The fight took place on the bank of San Ambrosio Creek, about fifty miles from Eagle Pass. Lieutenant Allen had been trailing the Mexicans all day Sept. 12, and just after daybreak Sept. 13 the filibusters' camp was discovered. They were preparing breakfast when the troops closed in and opened fire. This was returned, but a few minutes later a white flag was displayed and the filibusters surrendered. Each was armed with a rifle and most of them had two filled cartridge belts. None of the attacking party was injured.

One of the plans suggested for next year's maneuvers is the pairing off of Militia divisions as provided for in the reorganization scheme of the Army and National Guard. For instance, the division composed of New England troops could be pitted against the New York division. In other cases two divisions could attack a position and one division defend it. It has been found to be impossible to maintain a permanent organization in a division which is composed of troops from more than one state. Much, however, could be accomplished, it is urged, if in the large maneuvers the divisions could be mobilized and worked together while in the field. In event of war it is proposed to organize divisions as indicated in the plans by the War Department, and the suggestion is made that considerable could be accomplished in working out the scheme during the maneuvers.

One of the most spectacular features of the competitive test of machine guns which is now being conducted at the Springfield Arsenal will be the firing from an aeroplane. It is claimed that Benét-Mercié gun now used by the Army is not as efficient as a number of other guns that have been invented. The Secretary of War, desiring to furnish the Army with the very latest and most perfected guns, has ordered the board to conduct a test which will include not only the firing from an aeroplane, but every other possible work that machine guns will be called on to perform. Six or seven of these death-dealing implements of warfare have been entered in the contest. Aside from those of American make, they represent guns of several foreign countries.

Forty-eight of the finest horses on the Island of Hawaii have been purchased for the U.S. Army by Major Cheatham, Q.M. Corps. The horses are purchased under a recent order, and are said to come up to the requirements in every particular. Until recently, says the Hawaiian Gazette, "the War Department for some reason refused to purchase Hawaiian bred horses, but driven by necessity bought seventy head last year, which have shown up so well that permission was given to buy more horses here this year. By purchasing mounts in Hawaii the Government saves money in freight. The market now afforded by the Government, it is believed, will encourage the horse breeders of the islands to raise animals with a view to filling the requirements for the Army."

Lieut. Philip Matthews, C.A.C., Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., of West Point, and Lieut. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N., of Annapolis, met in New York city on Thursday and discussed the plans for the Army-Navy football game, which is to be played at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Nov. 29. The New York Baseball Club will rearrange the seating capacity, and besides additional stands, several field boxes will be built. It is planned to accommodate a crowd of 40,000 people. Of this number the Army and Navy will get 25,000, while the other 15,000 will be placed on public sale. It has not yet been decided when the seats will be placed on sale, but this will be announced just as soon as the seating arrangements have been completed.

The Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, is congratulating itself on a season markedly free from heavy losses by fires in the national forests. The immunity from loss, while partly due to a favorable season, should be chiefly credited to a much better organization for fire prevention than has been attained heretofore. Its effectiveness is shown particularly by the fact that while there were in all approximately 2,260 fires, as against 2,470 last year, yet the area burned so far this year is only about 60,000 acres, as against 230,000 acres in 1912 and 780,000 in 1911. California, Arizona and New Mexico have suffered most during the past season. As causes of fires railroads and lightning still head the list, with campers next. There has been a marked decrease in the number of fires caused by burning brush, which indicates a closer co-operation with the settlers in and near the forests and with timberland owners in fire prevention and control. It is still true,

however, that a large proportion of all fires started may be charged against carelessness.

There is now installed at the Bureau of Standards a gasoline engine testing plant for the purpose of conducting block tests on aeroplane and automobile engines. All engines tested at this plant will receive a certificate from the Bureau of Standards, giving the power for varying speeds and gasoline and oil consumption, upon payment of a nominal fee. The owner of the engine under test is privileged, if he so desires, to be represented at the test. The tests will be given on an electric dynamometer, and will include those for endurance, power, and oil and gas consumption. In connection with aeroplane engines not flying tests in aeroplanes or hydro-aeroplanes will be given unless so decided by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Construction of the most powerful wireless station in the world was to begin this week at Honolulu. It is the mid-Pacific station of the Marconi system, and when finished is to send messages 6,000 miles and more to the next station, which will be built in the Philippine Islands. Three 500 horsepower electrical units will supply the power. The building of the new station is the first step by the Marconi system in its plan to cross the Pacific from California to the Philippines, to Hong Kong, to Bangalore, India; to Aden, to Cairo and to England. Communication is now regularly in service from the Marconi station near San Francisco with the Hawaiian Islands.

Lieut. Col. Bentley Mott, 3d F.A., U.S.A., while on duty as Military Attaché at Paris was ordered to Rome, Italy, as representative with Major Landis at an International Horse Show. While in Rome Colonel Mott was almost constantly in uniform and as it obviously did not comport with the dignity of his position to thus display himself on foot or in the street cars, he hired cabs. These the Auditor refused to allow for, but the Comptroller decides that payment for the calls thus used is a proper charge against the Treasury though he holds that cabs used in going to or from the railroad stations in Paris and Rome should be included in the allowance for transportation.

Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, the Adjutant General of Connecticut, has issued G.O. No. 36, which puts the finishing touches on the Connecticut National Guard by making it fully comply with all the requirements in Circular No. 8, War Dept., D.M.A., 1913. Very few changes were required; none whatever in the line organizations, and but very few in the staff corps. A draft of this order was submitted to the War Department for approval or correction, and it was approved as fully complying with all requirements. We note the order under our National Guard head.

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Inf., U.S.A., at present inspector and instructor of the Connecticut Organized Militia, is to be detailed for duty at the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department. No officer for the relief of Lieutenant Whelen has been selected. The addition of Lieutenant Whelen to the personnel of the Division of Militia Affairs has been made necessary by the large increase of the business of the work recently assigned to the division. The Militia is now being reorganized, and much of the detail is being worked out in the Militia Division.

In order that candidates for the forthcoming diplomatic service entrance examination may have ample time to prepare therefor the date for holding the examination has been changed from Oct. 20 to Nov. 17. The next consular service examination will be held beginning Jan. 19, 1914. Candidates for appointment as student interpreter and consular assistant will also be examined on that date. Information regarding these examinations and appropriate blank forms of application may be had by addressing the Department of State at Washington.

According to reports received at the War Department, the National Guard is rapidly complying with Circular No. 8, providing for the organization of the state troops on the same basis as the Regular Army. In most of the states the divisional organizations have been given up and separate brigades created. Among the first to comply with the above order are Connecticut and Ohio, and only recently Missouri has taken action.

At a meeting of the Council of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, in Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Charles Dick; first vice president, Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A.; second vice president, Gen. Leonard Wood; third vice president, Gen. A. A. Harbach; fourth vice president, Col. A. C. Sharpe; secretary and treasurer, Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A. No changes were made in other offices.

The fourth volume of the Naval History Society, "The Journals and Letters of Gustavus Conyngham, Captain of the Revolutionary Army, 1777-1779," is now nearing completion. The volume will be ready for the press in about a month, and will, when published, be issued to the members of the society on their current subscriptions.

The papers in the court-martial of 1st Lieut. Roy F. Waring, 3d U.S. Field Art., are now in the hands of the President, while the papers in the case of Capt. Marion C. Raynor, 2d U.S. Cav., have reached the War Department.

The nomination of Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., for reappointment as brigadier general in Q.M. Corps for four years from Oct. 12, 1913, was sent to the Senate Sept. 18.

Several companies of the 5th U.S. Infantry from Plattsburg, N.Y., were ordered to St. Hubert's this week to help fight the forest fire. Nine miles of trenches were constructed in the Ausable Lake region.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Med. Dir. Phillips A. Lovering, U.S.N., who retires for age Sept. 29, 1913, was born in Massachusetts Sept. 29, 1851. He was commissioned as an assistant surgeon from Massachusetts June 18, 1875. During his service in the Navy he served on the following vessels: U.S.S. Nahant, Ajax, Monocacy, Minnesota, Lackawanna, Wabash, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Oregon and Lancaster. During the war with Spain he was senior medical officer on board the Oregon, and made on that vessel the famous cruise around South America from the Pacific coast. He has had a variety of duty on shore, serving on the Board of Medical Examiners and at the Naval Medical School in Washington, at the naval hospitals in Washington, New York, Cavite, P.I., Norfolk and Mare Island. His last duty was at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal. He had a sea service of fifteen and a half years and a shore duty of over twenty years. The vacancy created by his retirement will promote the following officers: Med. Inspr. George Pickrell to medical director, Surg. Norman J. Blackwood to medical inspector, and P.A. Surg. John V. Manchester to surgeon. Medical Director Lovering will live on a ranch at St. Helene, in Napa county, Cal.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Ella Fowler Wright announces the marriage of her daughter, Edna Berenice, to Capt. John Henry Page, jr., U.S.A., on Sept. 4, 1913, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in the city of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Page will be at home Nov. 1, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Ensign Ernest W. Broadbent, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline E. Best, of New Bedford, were married in the Trinitarian Church, New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 8, by Rev. John J. McClelland. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Christopher A. Best. The best man was Clifford L. White, of New Bedford, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lina Mayo, of Boston, and Miss Clare Holcomb and Miss Helen L. Clarke, of New Bedford. The ushers included Ensigns John Wilbur, Ellis M. Zacharias and Philip C. Ransom, U.S.N. Ensign Broadbent will join the Virginia, to which he is attached, about Nov. 1.

P.A. Paymr. George C. Thomas, U.S.N., and Miss Bertha Leeta Pratt, daughter of Mrs. Jesse Darlington, were married Sept. 15, 1913, at West Chester, Pa. The Rev. Charles R. Williamson officiated, and more than two hundred guests were present. The bride's chief attendant was Mrs. J. Hibberd Taylor, of New York, and the bridesmaids were Miss Florence Triville, of West Chester, and Miss Bertha H. Guilfoyle, of Philadelphia. Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews, U.S.M.C., was best man. The ushers were P.A. Surg. William Chambers, U.S.N., and P.A. Surg. Donald H. Noble, U.S.N. The bride and bridegroom started for the Pacific coast after the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Lawrence, daughter of the late Edward K. Lawrence, of Rockport, Ky., to Lieut. Alexander Mark Charlton, U.S.N., took place in the apartment of Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ghent, in the Gotham Hotel, New York city, Sept. 17, 1913. The Rev. Charles Ackley, of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, officiated. Lieut. and Mrs. Charlton, after a wedding journey, will live in Annapolis, where the bridegroom is attached to the U.S. Naval Academy, and will be at home after Nov. 1.

Ensign George M. Cook, U.S.N., and Miss Catherine Pauline Glazier, daughter of George M. Glazier, of Brookline, were married at Trinity Chapel, New York city, Sept. 10, 1913, by the Rev. K. C. Mockbridge. Mrs. Walter Lovell, of Newtonville, was matron of honor, and Ensign Eliot B. Nixon, U.S.N., was best man. The notice given out of the marriage by Mr. L. Gordon Glazier, brother of the bride, ended thus: "The ceremony was originally planned for the spring, but Uncle Sam upset all arrangements by ordering the Ensign to a year's tour of sea duty, commencing Nov. 1. He immediately obtained leave of absence and hurried to New York, where his fiancée was visiting friends, where he argued that the only way for Cupid to outwit the Navy Department was the immediate marriage."

Mr. Thomas Withers, of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., announces the engagement of his daughter, Virginia, to 1st Lieut. Edward Eugene McCammon, 3d U.S. Inf. The wedding is expected to take place during the winter.

Lieut. Kenneth P. Lord, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen E. Cooper were married at the bride's home, Limerock street, Rockland, Me., Sept. 6, 1913, about seventy-five guests being present. When Lieutenant Lord arrived in Rockland Sept. 5 he had traveled consecutively 10,000 miles to claim his bride, and the honeymoon journey will be of the same length, terminating at Manila, where the bridegroom is stationed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Edward Newton, of the Congregational Church. Miss Grace Walker was bridesmaid, and Misses Ruth and Marion Clark were ribbon bearers. The bride wore pearl white charmuse over brocade satin, en train, and with tulle veil. Miss Walker wore yellow crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace. The groom wore full dress military uniform, and his saber was used in cutting the wedding cake. The groom is a son of Lieut. Col. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A. Lieutenant Lord was a former student at Tufts. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cooper, and is a talented pianist. She was treasurer of her class at Bradford Academy last year and won several honors and prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cunningham, of 63 West Eighty-ninth street, New York city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ada Cunningham, to Mr. George Robinson Roe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gelston Roe, of Patchogue, L.I. Miss Cunningham is a niece of Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, 10th U.S. Inf., Capt. and Mrs. John E. Morris, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Chitty, 4th U.S. Cav. She has visited at a number of Army posts and has numerous friends in the Service.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. H. S. Shermer, of Germantown, Philadelphia, to Lieut. W. W. Smyth, U.S.N.

The engagement is announced at Fort Douglas, Ariz., of Lieut. Hugo D. Schultz, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marguerite McClellan, of Pittsburgh. The marriage is to take place on Oct. 2, and the young couple will go on an extended honeymoon trip through the East before returning to Douglas.

At the First Presbyterian Church, San Diego, Cal., Sept. 10, 1913, Chaplain Joseph L. Hunter, U.S.A., of Fort Rosecrans, united in marriage Miss Jean Tilney Jackson and Lieut. Harry J. Abbett, U.S.N. A wedding

breakfast was served the immediate friends, at which the color scheme was pink and white, as were the decorations at the church. Lieut. and Mrs. Abbett left on an afternoon train for the North, and will enjoy a trip in northern California before proceeding to Kansas City, where the groom has been assigned to recruiting duty.

The first of the fall weddings in Norfolk, Va., occurred Thursday evening, Sept. 11, 1913, when Miss Marion Simmons, a prominent society girl, was married to Lieut. Charles Corwin Ross, U.S.N., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Gaskins Simmons, Raleigh avenue, Ghent. The drawing room was charmingly decorated with ferns, palms and a profusion of goldenrod, and promptly at eight o'clock the bride, in an exquisite gown of white charmuse, trimmed with old Chantilly lace, and draped with a chiffon, seed pearl embroidered tunic, carrying a shower of lilies of the valley, bride roses and orchids, entered on the arm of her father, and was met at the improvised altar of ferns, palms and lighted cathedral candles by Lieutenant Ross and his brother, who was best man, Mr. Harry Casad Ross, of Boston. The bride's sister, Miss Eloise Simmons, was maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Owen Jones, associate rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Ghent, in the presence of the two families. Immediately following was a brilliant reception. The dining room was attractively decorated with ferns, palms and cut flowers and shaded lights. Later Lieut. and Mrs. Ross left for a tour, and will arrive in Annapolis, their future home, the latter part of the month.

Mrs. Mildred Lee Francis, of Norfolk, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mildred Lee, to Ensign Miles P. Refo, jr., U.S.N., class of 1910. Miss Francis is the great-niece of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. William Duane Hemingway, of Norfolk, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mabel Nicholas, to Mr. Thomas Alexander Bain, son of Mrs. Eugenia and the late Thomas Bain, and brother-in-law of Surg. Frank C. Cook, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in old St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, Va., in November.

Mr. and Mrs. John McKay, of New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Imrie, to Lieut. Selby Harney Frank, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The marriage will take place in December.

Miss Maude I. Klein, daughter of Col. John F. Klein, 10th Inf., N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Klein, was married Sept. 18, 1913, to Mr. Charles N. Van Nostrand in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Floral Park, L.I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Hendrickson and the Rev. E. C. Hoag.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Coates, U.S.A., retired, who was one of the officers with Colonel Ellsworth's forces which captured Alexandria, Va., during the Civil War, and was with him when he was shot in the Virginia city, died at the family apartment in the Highlands, Connecticut and California avenues, Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1913. He was born in New York Jan. 27, 1836, and had been ill for nearly a year. His widow, Mrs. Isabella S. Coates, and a son, Lieut. E. C. Coates, U.S.A., who is now stationed at Texas City, Texas, survive him. General Coates was educated at the Albany Academy, New York. He was a member of the Chicago Zouaves, commanded by Col. E. E. Ellsworth in 1859 and 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a first lieutenant, 11th N.Y. Infantry, and was appointed in the Regular Army a second lieutenant, 2d U.S. Cavalry, Aug. 5, 1861, being transferred to the 12th Infantry the following September, and was promoted first lieutenant in October following. He became a captain in 1865, and was transferred to the 30th Infantry in 1866, and from there to the 4th Infantry in 1869. In 1890 he was promoted major of the 19th Infantry, lieutenant colonel of the 16th Infantry in 1893, and colonel of the 7th Infantry in 1898, retiring in 1900 for age. He was advanced to the rank of brigadier general, retired, for Civil War service, in 1904. For gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness and in the campaign about Richmond in 1864 he was brevetted captain. General Coates also served against hostile Indians after the Civil War. He was married in Denver to Miss Isabella Stewart, of St. Louis, in October, 1882. For a number of years prior to coming to Washington he resided at Hamilton Court, in Philadelphia, and was a member of the Union League Club of that city.

Col. Edward H. Wright, who resigned from the U.S. Army April 25, 1863, and was head of one of the oldest families in New Jersey, died in his home at No. 25 Park place, Newark, N.J., Sept. 17, 1913, of a complication of diseases, due to his advanced age. He was born in Newark on April 5, 1824, and was a son of U.S. Senator William Wright. Colonel Wright was a graduate of Princeton University in the class of 1844. He later studied law in this city and in the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Essex county bar. He was secretary of the American Legation at St. Petersburg by appointment of President Buchanan. He was major, 3d U.S. Cavalry, May 14, 1861, and of the 6th U.S. Cavalry in August, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant colonel and A.D.C. to Lieutenant General Scott, and colonel and A.D.C. to General McClellan. Colonel Wright was a member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Union Club of New York city and the Essex Club of Newark. He was a director in the Mutual Benefit Life Assurance Company and Insurance Company of New York. His son, Mr. Edward H. Wright, jr., is a member of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission.

Mrs. R. H. Baker, of Anoka, Minn., has received news of the death of her son, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Steinmetz, Phil. Scouts, at Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Aug. 15, 1913, but no details were given. Lieutenant Steinmetz was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Steinmetz, and was born in Rome, N.Y., thirty years ago. While living in Minneapolis Mr. Leonard J. Steinmetz was accidentally killed, and some years thereafter his widow married Mr. Baker. Lieutenant Steinmetz was appointed a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts Jan. 16, 1911. He expected to return to the United States next May. He is survived by his wife and one child, his mother and half brother, of Anoka, and one sister, of Minneapolis.

Col. Moscow Branch Carter, who died in Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1913, was born in Franklin, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1825. He served in the Mexican War in Colonel Campbell's regiment under General Scott, also in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, being lieutenant colonel of the 20th Tennessee Regiment. "Colonel Carter" writes a correspondent, "belonged to that noted family around whose home was fought the bloody battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. During this battle

Colonel Carter was at home on furlough and assisted in caring for his family while the battle raged on all sides. A tragic incident of this battle was the finding of another member of the family, Capt. Theodor Carter, a brother of the deceased, shortly after the battle, near the house, wounded unto death. This brother, who had been serving on the staff of General Hood, the Confederate commander, died a few hours later in his home, surrounded by the family. Col. Moscow Carter was a cousin of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., and an uncle of Mrs. Scranton, wife of Lieut. E. E. Scranton, U.S.N., retired."

Miss Isabella Hoffman Kobbé, wife of Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, U.S.A., retired, died at her home in Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 12, 1913. Mrs. Kobbé was a daughter of the late Bvt. Major Gen. William Hoffman, U.S.A., a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Dr. Juan J. Casanova, father of Mrs. Benteen, wife of Capt. F. W. Benteen, 12th U.S. Inf., died at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Sept. 8, 1913.

A son born to the wife of Lieut. Samuel L. Henderson, U.S.N., at Tutuila, Samoa, Aug. 15, 1913, died four days later.

George B. Ward, son of Brig. Gen. F. K. Ward, U.S.A., retired, received injuries in an accident on Sept. 1 which resulted in his death the same day in a hospital in Vancouver, British Columbia. He was out hunting in the mountains near Lake Buntzen, B.C., and while on a rocky crag slipped and fell, striking his head on a rock, fracturing his skull. A companion with him got assistance as soon as possible and carried him to the power station of the British Columbia Electric Company, on the Sound, below Lake Buntzen, where he was employed as an electrician. He was then immediately taken on the company's launch to Vancouver, twelve miles distant, and to a hospital there. But his injuries were unavoidably fatal, and he died soon after reaching the hospital. He never regained consciousness after the accident. He was buried in the post cemetery at Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash., on Sept. 4. He was a member of the Washington Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States by right of inheritance from his grandfather, the late Major and Bvt. Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Dunn, U.S.A., and he had recently joined the Masonic fraternity and had received the degree of master mason.

The death is announced in Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1913, of Mrs. Louise Dresel, mother of Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, widow of Major Henry G. Lyon, U.S.A. Mrs. Dresel and Mrs. Lyon have lived together in Washington since the death of Major Lyon, and the death occurred at the family apartment at Florence Court. Mrs. Dresel's husband, the late Otto Dresel, was a compatriot and intimate friend of Carl Schurz, and participated with Schurz in some of the stirring agitations in Germany in the early fifties. The interment was at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Burnham Collins, wife of Mr. John S. Collins, of St. Louis, Mo., and daughter of the late Col. H. B. Burnham, U.S.A., older sister of Mrs. Merriam, wife of Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., died very suddenly at their bungalow in Colorado Sept. 12, where they, with their young daughter, were spending the summer. The remains will be taken to their home in St. Louis for burial.

Felix H. Hunicke, formerly a cadet midshipman, U.S.N., and later a lieutenant in the Volunteer Navy, 1898-1899, died by drowning at Colon, Panama, on Sept. 12, 1913. He resigned as a cadet midshipman June 1, 1883. At the time of the Spanish-American War he entered the Service as a lieutenant, junior grade, and served later as lieutenant, senior grade, on the gunboat Hist. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Mrs. Josephine Lane Lauderdale, wife of Major John V. Lauderdale, U.S.A., retired, died on Sept. 16, 1913, at her home, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y., in her sixty-second year. She was the daughter of the late Nathan and Emma Lane, and lived on the Heights in Brooklyn at the time of her marriage to Major Lauderdale. She was an active worker in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, J. Vance Lauderdale, jr., and a daughter, Marjorie, wife of Lieut. Dean Hall, U.S.A.

Among the motion pictures which Thomas A. Edison proposes to use as a medium of graphic instruction for school children, in place of the present method of dry memorizing facts, is a series illustrating the battle of Trafalgar, the gathering of the ships before the battle, the death of Nelson and the appearance of the deck of H.M.S. Victory after the battle. The character of the selections for the moving pictures will, without doubt, have an important influence in shaping the minds of children, and the importance of a proper selection of subjects is obvious. To carry on this work Mr. Edison has added to his force specialists in astronomy, chemistry, mechanics, natural philosophy, physics and many other subjects. An experienced photographer has been given *carte blanche* to take films in various parts of the world. With the staff and equipment at present available the laboratory is prepared to elucidate by motion pictures such studies as bacteriology, astronomy, botany, chemistry, entomology, forestry, geography, geology, history, horticulture, mechanics and mechanism, physics, technique of industries, arts and trades, and zoology. The scope of operations is constantly being enlarged, and it is to be hoped that the historical series will include events which will awaken in the children the spirit of patriotism and devotion to public duty.

A beautiful window "to the memory of the officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps who served on the Pacific Ocean, erected by their friends," was dedicated at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, Cal., on the afternoon of Sept. 9, Admission Day. Although the anniversary of the admission of California into the Union is a state holiday, and one in which all Californians take a great pride, it is not observed by the National Government, and so the Mare Island Yard remained in operation on that day. It was for this reason that the date was selected for the dedication of the window, in order that there might be some observance of the day on the part of the Navy, whose men had so much to do with the early history of California, for it was they who planted the flag at many of her harbors. Chaplain John D. MacNair, U.S.N., had charge of the exercises in the beautiful little Gothic chapel at four o'clock. It was through the untiring efforts of Chaplain A. A. McAlister, retired, that the window was made possible, and it was he who gave a brief account of the work of raising the funds for it, practically every

cent having been contributed by the officers and men of the Service. The window, which is erected directly over the altar, represents the Ascension. Chaplain MacNair accepted the gift in the name of the yard, while the address of the afternoon was rendered by Rev. W. S. Matthews, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Vallejo, who paid an eloquent tribute to the men in whose memory the window had been given. Six of the little boys of the yard, William H. Stanley, jr., Allen Herreschoff, C. Huntingdon Lyman, jr., Sherman Baker, Cornelius Crane Tozier and James McEnery Huey, jr., all of whom were dressed in sailor suits, unveiled the memorial. The music was rendered by an augmented choir under the direction of Paymr. C. S. Baker, jr., and included two of his compositions written expressly for this occasion, the chant of the Lord's Prayer and Nunc Dimittis. The window cost about \$1,000.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., is registered at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills have returned to Washington, D.C., from a recent trip to Panama.

Capt. Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mayo have taken the residence, 1921 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the coming season.

Capt. Benjamin S. Richards, U.S.N., has recently leased the cottage of Mrs. Theodore Kane at Bellevue avenue and Mill street, Newport, R.I.

Surg. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., Mrs. Kite and Miss Anita Kite returned to Washington, D.C., last week, and opened their apartment at the Cordova.

Mrs. Harry G. Cole, widow of Major Cole, U.S.A., and her little son, Loren Fletcher Cole, who spent the summer visiting in Ohio, are now in Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., Mrs. Aleshire and the Misses Marjorie and Dorothy Aleshire have returned to Washington, D.C., from their ranch in Wyoming.

Capt. George E. Sage, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sage have closed their residence at 118 Washington street, Newport, R.I., and gone to Washington, D.C., to spend the winter.

Miss Rose Bradford, daughter of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., left their summer home, Nezinscot Farm, Turner, Me., on Sept. 15, for Prout's Neck, Me., where she will visit for several weeks.

Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., and children and Mrs. Baldwin's sister, Miss Judge, closed their cottage at Narragansett Pier, R.I., on Sept. 20, and left for Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Goodwin, who have been spending the summer at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., returned to Washington, D.C., on Sept. 17.

Mrs. Constantine Chase, widow of Colonel Chase, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., have recently returned to Washington, D.C., from Atlantic City, N.J.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., who were guests of Chief Justice and Mrs. Edward D. White at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass., started Sept. 15 by automobile for New York, where they will stay for a time before proceeding to Washington.

Capt. Warren C. Beach, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Beach, after spending the summer at Great Barrington, Mass., will go to New York, N.Y., the latter part of September, to remain until late in October, when they will open their residence in Washington, D.C., for the season.

Major R. W. Shufeldt, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union of Melbourne, Australia, and the delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which holds its next meeting in that city.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d U.S. Cav., with their three children are spending the remainder of the summer and the fall at Gray Gables, Grosse Isle, Mich. They expect to visit New York and Hartford, Conn., before the Lieutenant joins his regiment at Fort Sam Houston in January.

A tablet made from the metal of the guns of the battleship Maine was unveiled Sept. 17 in the headquarters of the United War Veterans and Sons Association of Brooklyn in Room 2 of the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N.Y. Among the speakers was the Rev. John P. Chidwick, chaplain of the Maine.

Capt. Allan L. Briggs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Briggs, who have been the guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. George H. Bourne, at 383 Park avenue, New York, N.Y., will sail on Sept. 20 on board the S.S. Imperator for Vienna, where Captain Briggs has been appointed Military Attaché at the American Legation.

Rear Admiral William G. Buehler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Buehler, who are spending the early fall at Hot Springs, Va., were guests at a large tea given by Miss Alice Scarborough on Sept. 12. Admiral Buehler was also among the players at the putting tournament given by Mrs. M. E. Ingalls and Miss Scarborough on Sept. 13.

Capt. and Mrs. Dean Tilford are visiting Mrs. Edmund Ferguson at Fishers Island while on a short leave. Mrs. Tilford, widow of General Tilford, will close her cottage at the above place, returning Oct. 1 to 1738 P street, Washington, where Major and Mrs. Cameron with their daughters are already located during the Major's detail to the War College.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, jr., of Hotel Gotham, New York city, who have been motoring in the Adirondacks and stopping at Hotel Champlain, had as their guests on the trip Major and Mrs. F. H. Lawton. Other Governors Island visitors at the beautiful Hotel Champlain this summer have been Major and Mrs. Hoffer, Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Maus and Capt. John Woodward, whose family is summering there.

Capt. F. W. Fuger, 13th U.S. Inf., has been discharged from the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., where he has been undergoing treatment for the past three months. After visiting his father, Col. F. Fuger, at 1846 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., he will join his family at Tonnancour, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., the home of Mrs. Fuger's mother, Mrs. T. P. Hall, where he and Mrs. Fuger will attend the wedding of Mrs. Fuger's niece, Miss Josephine Irvine, to Mr. Burns Henry, of Detroit, Mich. Miss Irvine is the daughter of the late Col. R. J. C. Irvine, U.S.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall, U.S.N., is at present on leave motoring with his family in a 1913 car.

Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., was at Newport, R.I., for conference with Admiral Caperton, Sept. 13, 1913.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., was a dinner host at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Sept. 13.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. W. W. Harts, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Madison, Conn., Sept. 9, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Earl McFarland have returned to West Point, N.Y., after spending the summer touring on the Continent.

A daughter, Edith May Muir, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. James I. Muir, U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Sept. 13, 1913.

A daughter, Betty Selden Friedell, was born to the wife of Ensign Deupree Julian Friedell, U.S.N., at Montclair, N.J., on Sept. 1, 1913.

Mrs. James Regan and Miss Regan, widow and daughter of Colonel Regan, 9th U.S. Inf., move next week to 1447 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, U.S.A., have moved into their new home, 1043 Atchison street, Pasadena, Cal., and will make that their permanent home.

Col. E. B. Robertson, retired, and Mrs. Robertson have taken a house at 1119 Greenwich street, San Francisco, Cal., and are permanently settled there.

A daughter, Virginia Isabel Monroe, was born at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Sept. 9, 1913, to the wife of Capt. William H. Monroe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., Mrs. Greely and Miss Antoinette Greely arrived in New York on Sept. 4 on board the S.S. Cymric, White Star Line.

A daughter, Patricia O'Connor, was born Sept. 11, 1913, at Los Angeles, Cal., to Mrs. O'Connor, wife of Lieut. James A. O'Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

Mrs. Old, wife of P.A. Surg. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., is visiting her husband's mother, Mrs. W. W. Old, at the latter's home on Freemason street, Norfolk, Va.

A daughter, Jane Constance Armstrong, was born to Capt. and Mrs. William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment, at Casa Blanca, San Juan, Porto Rico, July 22, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Allan L. Briggs, 26th U.S. Inf., will sail from New York Sept. 20 for Vienna, Austria. Their permanent address will be care of the American Embassy, Vienna, Austria.

Rear Admiral Blockinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blockinger are registered at Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo., having just returned from a ten days' trip through Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Rebecca Cecilia Cotton, widow of Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, U.S.N., has returned to the East from Seattle, Wash., and is now a guest in the Mountain House at Lake Mohonk, N.Y.

Lieut. Frederick A. Mountford, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mountford are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their cottage at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Sept. 17, 1913.

Mrs. Offley, wife of Comdr. Cleland N. Offley, U.S.N., Miss Margaret Offley and Miss Archie Offley, U.S.N., are visiting Mrs. John P. Agnew at her country home, "Mount Zephyr," Fairfax county, Va.

Major James B. Hughes, 1st U.S. Cav., stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, has been ordered tried by G.C.M. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, commanding the 8th Brigade, is president of the court.

Among other entertainments tendered Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, U.S.A., by their old friends in Ohio was a delightful motor trip and luncheon given them by Gov. and Mrs. Nichols, of Ohio, on Sept. 12.

If Mrs. Isabella Coates, widow of Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Coates, U.S.A., does not remarry she will receive \$75,000 from her husband's estate. If the widow remarries, the son, Charles E. Coates, can claim the estate.

Mrs. Crenshaw, wife of Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, U.S.N., who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Todd Robins, in Richmond, Va., is now at Newport News, Va., visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mary Jones. Mrs. Crenshaw will leave shortly to join her husband.

Col. John D. Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall, who have passed the summer in the White Mountains and touring through New England, are at the Hotel Astor, New York city, for ten days, before returning to Washington, D.C., where they will make their winter home.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Paul A. Larned, 5th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., Sept. 12, 1913. She is to be named Louise Davenport for her grandmother, Mrs. Charles W. Larned, who was Miss Louise Alexander. The baby's mother was Miss Davenport, of Virginia.

Ex-President Taft is reported to have lost eighty pounds in weight since March, and to have now reached the sylph-like figure of 240 pounds, as the result of a breakfast of one egg, two slices of dry toast and a single cup of unsweetened coffee, preceded by a cold shower and a brisk horseback ride.

Mr. John Lind, special representative of President Wilson to Mexico, gave a banquet at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 17, to Rear Admiral Fletcher, U.S.N., and the ranking officers of the American warships. J. N. Galbraith, Consul Canada and the local military commander, General Maas, attended.

Lieut. Col. David Du B. Gaillard, U.S.A., who left the Phipps clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital recently, was operated upon at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 16. It was the original intention of Mrs. Gaillard to have the operation performed by Prof. Adolf Meyer, of Phipps, but Dr. Meyer's delayed return from a European trip and the alarming nature of Colonel Gaillard's condition seemed to necessitate prompt measures, and he was taken to the Boston institution.

State Comptroller Sohmer, of New York, on Sept. 16, 1913, filed notice of appeal in the Surrogate's office from the decision of the Surrogate exempting from tax the \$100,000 estate of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., on the ground that although General Grant was living at the Hotel Savoy at the time of his death, he had changed his legal residence to Washington, D.C., and had arranged to purchase a house there. The Surrogate based his decision on a ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U.S.A., that an Army officer was a transient guest of a hotel at the Army post to which he was assigned to duty. The State Comptroller contends that General Grant was an actual resident of the state of New York when he died.

Col. Frederick Marsh, U.S.A., was at the Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 16.

Mrs. R. D. Goodwin is pleasantly located for the winter at the Hotel Victoria, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. W. T. Cluervius and her children have returned to the New York Navy Yard from Hancock Point, Me.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Brownson left Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 16, for Washington.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. G. S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf., Sept. 10, 1913, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

A daughter, Betty Morgan Shipp, was born to the wife of Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30, 1913.

Lieut. J. K. Herr, 11th U.S. Cav., and his wife and children and Mrs. Hoyle are now at Sherwood Inn, Fortress Monroe, Va.

A son, Frederick Phelps, was born to Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Adams at Portsmouth, N.H., on Sept. 13, 1913.

A son, Robert Whitney Wood, was born Sept. 2, 1913, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert Elkington Wood, U.S.A., at Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama.

A son, Robert Sage Sloan, 2d, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 4th U.S. Field Art., at Woodmere, Long Island, Sept. 13, 1913.

Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., Mrs. Pyne and their three sons returned to their residence in Chevy Chase, Md., on Sept. 5, from Charmion, Pa.

The birth of a son, Albert Patton Clark, jr., to Dr. and Mrs. Albert Patton Clark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, on Aug. 27, 1913, is announced.

Miss Helen Josephine Price, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, 23d U.S. Inf., is a student at the Academy of Mount St. Ursula, Bedford Park, New York city.

Col. and Mrs. George Robinson and Mr. S. A. Robinson have returned from their summer residence at the seashore to their home at 1951 Biltmore street, Washington, D.C.

Midsn. Chaplin Eppes Evans, U.S.N., who has been spending part of his leave with his family in Alexandria, Va., is now visiting Midsn. Robert Hamilton, U.S.N., in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Nugent, wife of Major George A. Nugent, U.S.A., and small daughter will remain at the Mononoto Inn, Fishers Island, N.Y., until October, when they will join Major Nugent at Fort Monroe, Va.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mansfield have returned to their Beacon street home in Boston, Mass., after spending several months at the Atlantic House, Nantasket, Mass.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Southerland left Jamestown, R.I., this week, for a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Louis Bacon, at Beverly Farms, Mass., and expect to reopen their house in Washington about Oct. 1.

Col. William Paulding, U.S.A., Mrs. Paulding and children, who have been at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., are now visiting Mrs. Paulding's mother, Mrs. James Bunce, at her home in Middletown, Conn.

Dr. W. H. Norman, Surgeon General of the British army, has been attending the convention of the military surgeons of the United States at Denver, Colo. He made a record trip from Devonshire, England, 5,300 miles, in nine days.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Long entertained at a buffet supper Navy Day at the Philadelphia Navy Yard the following guests: Capt. and Mrs. Dunlap, Mrs. Louise M. Nuttman, Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale, Miss Eleanor Gray and Miss Garrett.

Capt. D. von Winterfeldt, Military Attaché to the German Embassy to France, while following the French army maneuvers near Toulouse, France, Sept. 16, was thrown violently against a tree, owing to an automobile accident, and was seriously injured.

Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been relieved from command of the coast defenses of Charleston and of the post of Fort Moultrie, S.C., and has been assigned to command the coast defenses of Boston, with station at Fort Warren, Mass.

Pay Insp. W. W. Barry, U.S.N., retired, New Bedford, Mass., was seventy-six years old on Sept. 15, 1913, and many friends extended their best wishes. He was born in Fall River, Sept. 15, 1837. He is now on the Navy retired list after forty years of active duty in almost all parts of the world.

Howard A. Tribou, recently confirmed by the Senate as an acting assistant surgeon in the Naval Reserve Corps, is a son of the late Dr. Galen J. Tribou, of Hampden, Me., and a nephew of Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., retired. He is a graduate of Harvard Medical School, and has recently finished a year at the Bridgeport (Conn.) Hospital.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., U.S.A., arrived at Montauban, France, Sept. 15, from Breslau. He had been present at the German army maneuvers. His journey to Europe was made in order to study the French, German, Swiss and British musketry schools. Colonel Miller was full of admiration for the endurance and marching powers of the French soldiers. Only sixty-seven men fell out of the ranks to be cared for by the ambulances out of the sixty thousand men composing the southern army in three days of hard field work.

An infernal machine was sent through the mails Sept. 16 to Gen. Harrison Grey Otis, U.S.V., owner of the Los Angeles Times, which was blown up in October, 1910, by the McNamara conspirators. The bomb, which was contained in a box four by five inches, was received at the Otis residence. General Otis became suspicious and turned it over to the police. The box was carefully opened and found to contain two sticks of dynamite, each cut in two pieces. Fulminating caps were embedded in each piece, and an arrangement of sandpaper and matches formed a device to explode the bomb when the box lid was lifted.

The Poughkeepsie (N.Y.) Tennis Club defeated the West Point officers' team Sept. 13 by a score of five matches to one. In the singles Lieutenant Hobson won from Eugene Kelley, 6-3, 6-4; Raymond G. Guernsey, of Poughkeepsie, defeated Lieutenant Gordon, 6-3, 7-5, while Isaac Platt defeated Lieutenant Malven, 12-10, 6-0. Chester Spaulding, of the local team, also won from Lieutenant Rice, 6-2, 6-4. In the doubles Messrs. Kelley and Spaulding won from Lieutenants Hobson and Gordon, 8-6, 5-7, 6-0, and Messrs. Harrington and Platt defeated Lieutenants Malven and Rice, 3-6, 6-1 and 8-6.

Mrs. Clifton Comly and daughter, Mrs. Maxwell, are at the Southern, 680 Madison avenue, New York city, for a few weeks.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, returned from Vermont, Sept. 19, where he was acting as a member of the board for the purchasing of horses for the Army. Major Charles A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., of the Division of Militia Affairs, is at Winchester witnessing the work at the Cavalry camp.

Mrs. Richard H. Bishop, mother of Mrs. W. V. Tomb, died very suddenly on Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1913, after an illness of only a few hours. She was visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. V. Tomb at their residence, 115 Walnut street, San Francisco, Cal.

CIVILIAN TREATMENT OF THE ARMY.

On his trip Secretary of War Garrison not only attempted to arouse interest in legislation for an efficient Army, but also demanded better treatment of the Army from civilians. On the latter subject he talked quite frankly whenever he was discussing Army topics at public gatherings. He declared frequently that the only interest that some communities appeared to have in the Army was of a mercenary character. He told his hearers in effect that every city wanted an Army post, but many of them did not show the respect for the soldier's uniform that they should. From the letters that are reaching the Secretary these talks are bearing fruit, and prominent men are now taking the interest in the Army that they should. One of the most interesting letters of this character that the Secretary of War received is one from John F. McGee, a distinguished attorney of Minneapolis. The text of this letter is as follows:

My dear Mr. Secretary: On Friday of last week, at the luncheon of the Minnesota Club in St. Paul, you called attention to the fact that there existed a feeling on the part of the civilians not at all kindly or friendly to the United States Army, and suggested that it was something that ought to be eliminated, and everybody agreed with you.

At the dinner the same evening at the Minneapolis Club, I told you that this was an Army state with loyalty everywhere towards the United States Army, and that no one had ever heard of an officer or enlisted man of the Army being discriminated against in this state on account of his calling or uniform, and that three years ago the Legislature of this state made any such discrimination a crime.

Last Thursday evening Mrs. McGee and I dined at the quarters of Lieut. C. B. Thummel, 5th F.A., Fort Snelling. Mrs. McGee and I have known Lieutenant Thummel since 1905, when he entered West Point in the class of that year with our son, Lieut. H. H. McGee, of the 2d Cavalry. We spent three summers at West Point while our son was in the Academy and got to know the members of our son's class very well, and Lieutenant Thummel always impressed us as a most modest, retiring and gentlemanly cadet. And as an officer, those characteristics in him remain unchanged. While at his quarters he related, apparently without any resentment, an incident that I feel it my duty to call your attention to as Secretary of War.

The battery from Fort Snelling, as you know, in July marched from Snelling to Sparta and is now just returning. On the night of May 8, when Battery B, of the 5th Field Artillery, Lieutenant Thummel's battery, reached Rochester, Minn., it went into camp, and thereafter Lieutenant Thummel, Lieut. Frank Thorp and Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, of Battery B, being hot and dusty as the result of the march during the day, went into the city for the purpose of getting a bath and cleaning up. The three officers were in uniform. They went to Hotel Scott and asked for a room with a bath attached and were told that there was no such room available, the clerk going apparently to some trouble to be quite sure that there were no vacant rooms with baths attached, but he volunteered the information that accommodations might be had at Hotel Zumbro, about two blocks away.

The three officers went to the Hotel Zumbro and asked for a room and bath. The clerk, after looking to see if they had such a room, and after looking at the officers again, said to them that he would rather not let them have the room. Without asking for the reason for the refusal they left the hotel. It seems to me that this is an outrage that ought not to be passed unnoticed, but ought to be resented most vigorously.

Lieutenant Thummel also advised me that when the battery was on its way to Sparta several years ago, under its present Captain, Green, and had reached Rochester and sought to obtain water for the horses, that the city authorities demanded a lump sum of \$25, which the quartermaster refused to pay, but offered to pay for the water at the same rate that all other users of it paid, but this was refused. The result was that the water was used and not paid for because the city authorities or, at least, the person who represented the city authorities refused to accept the usual rate.

These three officers are graduates from West Point and the presumption, and it is a most conclusive one that results from that fact, is that they are gentlemen. I know that Lieutenant Thummel is. I am not acquainted with the other two officers, but I have no doubt that the same can be said of them.

It certainly is exasperating to think that it is possible to have those three officers of the United States Army, and when in uniform, refused accommodations and denied hotel accommodations at a public hotel and practically ordered therefrom treatment that ordinarily is applied to colored men, drunkards or lepers.

Colonel Lambert, in the admirable paper read by him at the luncheon at St. Paul, dealt at length with the attractiveness of Fort Snelling, its climate, location, etc., and, I thought, presented a strong argument of maintaining the post and enlarging it. Mr. Warner, who sat a few seats to your right, was present representing the Commercial Club of St. Paul. Mr. Douglass A. Fiske was representing the Civic and Commerce Committee, of Minneapolis, also other gentlemen representing commercial and business organizations of the Twin Cities. Major Lambert was present as a representative of the National Guard of this state.

I would like to know just what those gentlemen have to say as to the treatment accorded the three officers from Fort Snelling at Rochester, Minn., on July 8, and what they have to suggest as to the course to be followed in connection therewith.

If I had the disposition of the question, as to whether Snelling should be abandoned or maintained or enlarged, in my hands, my action would be somewhat effected by the question as to whether officers and soldiers of the United States Army would be welcome and would be accorded the treatment that they so richly deserve in a section of the country that they opened to civilization by the white man and suffered untold privations and hardships in accomplishing the result.

I wish that this Rochester incident could be brought before the public at a time when the fate of Snelling is undetermined and my idea is, if you will pardon the suggestion, that it can be most effectively brought before the public by the War Department itself.

If you were to call on the officers mentioned for a report covering the incident mentioned and then at the proper time make the same public I think the press of the Twin Cities and of the state would make the atmosphere around Rochester lurid.

If the matter were called to the attention of the Governor of this state, I know him well enough to believe that he would refer the matter to the Attorney General with a suggestion that Chapter 261 of the General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1911 (a copy of which I am enclosing herewith) be enforced. This probably would result in the enforcement of the criminal provisions of the statute mentioned.

My own judgment is that the incident can be most effectively handled if the matter were understood to originate entirely with the Army and War Department.

I have no doubt that the officers were well covered with dust at the close of the day, but I know from experience, as I have driven thousands of miles on long trips through the

middle and western states, that automobile tourists get about as great a depth of dust on their clothes as any Army officer can get on his uniform, and I always head for the best hotels, and the disposition of the hotel people is to meet the automobile tourists as soon as the wheels of the machine stop revolving and bathtubs and extra bath rooms are gladly put to their disposal, so that the fact that the officers might have had a liberal supply of dust on their uniforms is no excuse whatever for the treatment accorded them.

As this incident presents as fine an opportunity as ever will be presented to test out the sentiment of the people of this state towards the Army, I hope that the most will be made of it. With kind regards, I remain, Very truly yours,

JOHN F. MCGEE.

MORE TROOPS AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Bank presidents and merchants, more than 500 in number, want Governors Island so equipped that it will have quarters for a regiment of Infantry of the Regular Army. They want modern barracks built. They point out in a petition which they are preparing to send to Senator O'Gorman that Governors Island is only twelve minutes from the great financial district, and they say that in the event of a disaster like an earthquake a body of Regular troops would be invaluable in protecting financial institutions, including the Sub-Treasury, where there is always much gold. Regular troops also would be effective in case of mob outbreaks. Attention is directed to the fact that a plan to quarter on Governors Island a regiment of Infantry of the Regular Army was approved in March, 1908, by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and that in furtherance of this idea Congress was led to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the increase in size of said island by the addition of 103 acres to the western boundary thereof; that the said addition is now complete and in use as a maneuvering and training grounds for troops, and that all physical features incident to the approved plan are now in a state which would permit immediate building operations.

The 6,000,000 residents of New York should have, the petitioners contend, an opportunity to observe the Regular Army and its state of preparedness for war, so that this important aid to our national prestige, its necessities, and its needs may be better known to our citizens in general to the benefit of all concerned; that the Militia stationed in the city may have a model at hand for ready observation, and that visitors to our shores may see for themselves that this country possesses a modern system for quartering its soldiers equal to any in the world. The historic associations surrounding this spot, which has been the quartering place for troops for 120 years, where the Government has maintained a garrison, should be preserved. Economy dictates that the ground already owned by the United States be utilized in preference to the acquisition at added expense of another site no more suitable for special training than this, and not possessing the advantages of harbor, railroads, sources of supply, and ready access to the metropolis of our country, which latter advantage will do much to popularize the Army with citizens in general. The petitioners further wish at this time to register their approval of the general policy of the War Department as expressed in the press of the country, to concentrate our Army at geographical points which would permit thorough training in peace and rapid assembly in time of need, and feel their request is in no way contrary to that policy.

Army officers on Governors Island expressed hearty approval of the petition. A despatch from Washington stated that Secretary of War Garrison said that he would consider the petition when it reached him, but remarked that there are at least 33,000 soldiers now in easy call for the defense of New York. There are plans for a "new Governors Island," drawn by McKim, Mead and White, on file at the War Department at Washington. The new plans would mean the tearing down of almost every structure now on the island except Castle Williams and the Chapel of St. Cornelius, and the new post would be a thing of much beauty.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Constable J. J. Butts, of Long View, Texas, has no claim for transportation of, delivering of, and reward for the capture of Pvt. Samuel E. Waddell, Co. C, 27th Inf., in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. The standing reward for deserters is \$50, but this does not apply to soldiers absent without leave, as Private Waddell proved to be, and there is not sufficient evidence for a claim for the costs of transporting himself and prisoner, as a guard had been detailed to get the prisoner, and Constable Butts evidently accompanied them by his own desire on their return trip. The cost of lodgings, meals and guarding the prisoner should be paid by the United States, but the cost of telegrams was already arranged for as they were sent from the guard to Constable Butts and related to the delivery of the prisoner by the guard.

The proper time for supplying the donation of five dollars and a suit of civilian clothes is upon the immediate release of the prisoner from confinement, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General regarding the case of George Anderson, who was found guilty of desertion and sentenced to hard labor for two years and dishonorably discharged from the Army without pay. From the Letterman General Hospital in San Francisco Anderson was sent to the recruiting office in New York city, where as much of his sentence as remained upon his arrival in that city was remitted by the War Department. This brought up a question as to whether the donation authorized by law should be furnished at the Letterman General Hospital, prior to his departure, or at the station where he is actually released. The law, it is held, clearly indicates that the items to be provided should be furnished at the time that the prisoner is actually discharged and in this case the prisoner should receive his donations in the city of New York.

The Grand Army of the Republic opened its forty-seventh encampment at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Sept. 15, with more than 14,000 veterans present. Simultaneously several thousand representatives of auxiliary organizations met, and the total attendance for encampment week, which ends on Saturday, Sept. 20, it is estimated will reach 100,000. The opening day was designated as "Lookout Mountain Day." Despite a light rain hundreds visited the famous battlefield along the side and on the point of Lookout Mountain. Special guides showed the visitors over the grounds and expatiated the movements of the forces which contested for its occupancy fifty years ago. John E. Sautter, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans during the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at

Chattanooga, Sept. 18. Other officers chosen were Harry L. Streit, Baltimore, senior vice commander; Robert W. Biese, Chattanooga, junior vice commander, and Henry F. Weiler, Boston; William B. Moynihan, Rochester, and Charles C. Behnte, St. Louis, members of the council in chief. Gen. Alfred B. Beers, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., delivered his annual address Sept. 18 at the first executive business session of the organization. General Beers announced that more than 11,000 Union veterans of the Civil War died in 1912. The present enrollment of the organization, according to its commander, is 160,000 members. Another topic discussed at some length by General Beers was the alleged discrimination in railroad rates to Chattanooga between the Grand Army and the Confederate veterans, who held their reunion here in May. "It would appear," he said, "that the services of the veterans of the Union Army and the consideration due them are held lightly in the estimation of the railroad authorities." The railroads of the South, however, gave the same rate to both camps of veterans, General Beers added, the alleged discrimination being in the North and against Union veterans. General Beers urged that the Pension Committee present a bill to Congress granting a pension of \$75 a month to veterans who are blind. He also recommended that an effort be made to have repealed the law providing that widows of veterans who married after June 17, 1890, should not be entitled to pensions.

Father George J. Waring, the chaplain of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, on duty at the Cavalry camp at Winchester, Va., in addition to holding religious services at the camp, is the moving spirit in a series of nightly entertainments for the special benefit of the enlisted men. These entertainments take the form of moving pictures, singing, music, etc., and they are largely attended, both by cavalrymen and by people of Winchester. Moving pictures of the camp were recently taken by a man sent there from Washington by the War Department, and these were tried out at the camp, with highly satisfactory results.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., SEPT. 18, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, 5th Cav., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and detailed temporarily for general recruiting service, Harrisburg, Pa., and assume charge of the recruiting station thereat during the absence on leave of Capt. Robert C. Williams, retired, recruiting officer, upon whose return Lieutenant Groninger will stand relieved from further recruiting duty and revert to status of absence with leave.

Leave one month, Oct. 4, 1913, is granted Capt. Robert C. Williams, retired, recruiting officer.

Capt. William H. Moncrief, Med. Corps, from duty as attending surgeon in Philadelphia upon the arrival at that place of Major Thomas L. Rhoads, Med. Corps, to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.

Capt. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., from Army Transport Service to Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. George D. Graham, D.S., upon arrival in the United States to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Acting Dental Surg. Harry M. Deiber from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Honolulu, H.T.

Second Lieut. Edward A. Everts, 12th Inf., from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Fort Union Military Academy, Fort Union, N.M.

First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf., relieved as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Mississippi Agricultural College, Miss.

Second Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf., detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Sept. 18, 1913.

To be brigadier general in the Quartermaster Corps, for a period of four years, beginning Oct. 12, 1913, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M. Corps.

To be first lieutenants in the Medical Reserve Corps: John Edgar Burnett Buckenham, Pa.; Clarence Edward Burt, Mass.; Eugen Cohn, Ill.; Walter Addison Jayne, Colo.; William Elston Leighton, Mo.; Earle Francis Ristine, Wash.

G.O. 48, JULY 22, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. G.O. 97, War D., May 12, 1909, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 220, War D., Nov. 1, 1909, and by Par. II, G.O. 39, War D., May 27, 1913, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

The following instructions are published relative to the wearing of medals and badges by officers and enlisted men of the Army to whom such medals or badges have been awarded:

1. The Medal of Honor will be worn on occasions of ceremony whenever the full-dress uniform, the special evening dress, or the mess jacket is worn. With the full-dress uniform the medal will be worn pendent from the neck, the ribbon passing between the upper and lower hooks of the coat collar, so that the medal proper shall hang about one inch below the opening of the collar. With the special evening dress or mess jacket the medal will be worn pendent from the neck, the ribbon passing around the neck under the collar, so that the medal proper shall hang about one inch below the tie.

2. Other medals and badges awarded by the Government will be worn on the left breast of the coat in the following order of precedence, beginning at the right:

a. Certificate of Merit Badge (issued by the War Department).

b. Medal commemorating the Battle of Manila Bay (issued by the Navy Department).

c. Medal commemorating the naval engagements in the West Indies (issued by the Navy Department).

d. Special meritorious medal for service during the war with Spain, other than in battle (issued by the Navy Department).

e. Philippines Congressional medal (issued by the War Department).

f. Campaign badges, in the order of the dates of the campaigns (issued by War and Navy Departments).

g. Gold life-saving medal (issued by the Treasury Department).

h. Silver life-saving medal (issued by the Treasury Department).

i. Army of Cuban Pacification badge (issued by War and Navy Departments).

j. Good conduct medal (issued by the Navy Department).

k. Aviator's badge (issued by the War Department).

l. Various distinctive marks awarded for excellence in small-arms practice (issued by War and Navy Departments).

m. Medals or badges awarded for service performed while in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or other branch of the Government, if not included among those specified above.

3. Officers and enlisted men of the Army are authorized to wear with the uniform any medals or badges awarded to them by the Government during previous service in any other branch of the Government.

4. On all occasions of ceremony where full-dress uniform is prescribed, the medals and badges named in Par. 1 and in Secs. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i and j of Par. 2 of this order will be worn, except as provided in Par. 6. Officers, including majors, and enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, will wear the medals and badges specified in this paragraph with the olive drab cotton service uniform on occasions of ceremony.

5. Aviators' badges, the various distinctive marks awarded for excellence in small-arms practice, and the medals and badges referred to in Sec. 2, and in Par. 3 of this order, may be worn on all occasions, except on active duty in the field in time of war, or during maneuvers.

6. Badges of military societies may be worn on all occasions of ceremony in the following order from right to left, but officers and enlisted men on the active list of the Army will not wear these badges with the badges and medals named in Par. 1 and 2:

a. Badges of military societies commemorative of the wars of the United States, including the Philippine Insurrection and the China Relief Expedition, in the order of the dates of such wars.

b. Badges of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States and of the Army and Navy Union of the United States.

c. Corps and division badges of the Civil War and the war with Spain.

d. Badge of the Enlisted Men's Abstinence League.

II. A rosette will be issued by the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps to each person to whom a Philippine Congressional medal, certificate of merit badge, campaign badge, or Army of Cuba Pacification badge has been or may be awarded, the rosette to be for optional wear with civilian clothing, in lieu of the medal or badge to which it pertains, and to be made of ribbons of the same colors as those that pertain to such medal or badge.

III. Par. IV, G.O. 19, War D., June 24, 1912, and Par. I, G.O. 25, War D., April 11, 1913, are rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

Obstacle Ride for Officers.

[This amended paragraph appeared in our issue of Sept. 13, page 45, under the head of G.O. 43, which error in number was made in telegraphing the order.—Ed.]

IV. Gives the peace allowance of animals and transportation and the distribution of public animals for the Field Artillery (light, horse, and heavy regiments), and all orders or parts of orders conflicting therewith are rescinded.

V. Relates to the spare parts for the upkeep and repair of 25-kilowatt generating sets pertaining to seacoast fortifications.

G.O. 49, AUG. 1, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. Announces the ammunition supply to be kept on hand in time of peace.

II. 1. The badges heretofore supplied by the Ordnance Department to first class gunners of Field Artillery will be no longer issued and the wearing of such badges will be discontinued.

2. Par. 5, G.O. 25, War D., Feb. 8, 1909, relating to the issue of badges to first class gunners of Field Artillery, is rescinded.

III. Equipment furnished to enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps will be marked by stencil or stamp with the letters "Q.M.C." placed above the letters "U.S."

BULLETIN 27, AUG. 11, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of July, 1913, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and of an opinion of the Attorney General.

NEW MILITARY PRISON SYSTEM.

G.O. —, SEPT. 17, 1913, WAR DEPT.

1. General prisoners confined at the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., under sentence for purely military offenses alone, whose record and conduct are such as to entitle them to the privilege, will be afforded an opportunity to receive a special course in military training during a portion of the time that would otherwise be devoted to hard labor. To that end the formation of one or more, but not further orders not exceeding four, disciplinary companies at said prison is hereby authorized and directed.

2. Except in particular cases in which the commandant of the prison deems such enrollment unwise, all general prisoners of the first class (Par. 30, Regulations, U.S. Military Prison, 1909), confined at the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., under sentences for purely military offenses alone, will be enrolled in disciplinary companies; but no such general prisoner shall in any case be excluded from enrollment in a disciplinary company, or from regular participation in the course in military instruction, because his services may be regarded as desirable or necessary elsewhere.

3. Disciplinary companies will be organized as Infantry; and four such companies will constitute a disciplinary battalion.

Details of Organization.

Disciplinary Company.—Officers: One captain or first lieutenant detailed as company commander, and 1 lieutenant detailed for duty with the company.

Enlisted men: One sergeant detailed as acting first sergeant, 1 sergeant detailed as acting quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, and 8 corporals.

General prisoners: Two under instruction as musicians, and 56 under instruction as privates.

The number of general prisoners placed under instruction as privates in a disciplinary company may be increased to 34, in which case the number of enlisted men assigned to duty with the company will be increased by 2 corporals and 2 lance corporals.

Disciplinary Battalion.—One major or captain detailed as battalion commander, 1 first lieutenant detailed as battalion adjutant, 1 sergeant detailed as acting battalion sergeant major, 4 disciplinary companies.

4. The officers required for duty with disciplinary organizations will be detailed in orders from the War Department; and the enlisted men required for duty as non-commissioned officers of such organizations will be assigned thereto by the commandant of the prison from enlisted men assigned to duty at the prison for that purpose.

5. General prisoners enrolled in disciplinary organizations will be placed under military training and instruction during one-half of each working day, but will be required to work during the other half. Exceptions to this requirement may be made by the commandant in cases of individual skilled workmen and paroled prisoners absolutely necessary in the work of reconstruction and in the operation of the railway and in other like employment, but the discretion will not be exercised in such a way as to deprive these men of a fair amount of military training and instruction.

6. When under instruction as members of a disciplinary organization, and during periods of leisure, general prisoners will be dressed in such uniform, without facings or ornaments, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. For this purpose obsolete service uniforms will be utilized. When at work general prisoners enrolled in disciplinary organizations will be dressed in fatigue clothing.

7. Disciplinary organizations will be armed and equipped as Infantry, with such exceptions as to equipment as may be recommended by the commandant of the prison and approved by superior authority. The firing pins of rifles placed in the hands of general prisoners enrolled in disciplinary organizations will be removed, but may be replaced temporarily while the prisoner is engaged in gallery practice under official supervision within the prison enclosure.

8. General prisoners enrolled in disciplinary companies will be designated by name and not by number; will not be required to work in the same party with general prisoners not enrolled in disciplinary companies; will be quartered in a separate section of the prison; will be seated at separate tables in the dining room and in a separate section in the chapel; will be permitted the privilege of rendering the prescribed military salute; and when under arms, at work, or at meals, will be permitted to converse with each other under the restrictions that govern enlisted men while similarly engaged.

9. The course of military training and instruction for general prisoners enrolled in disciplinary organizations will include: Physical training; personal hygiene, including care of the uniform; the school of the soldier, squad, company and battalion; dismounted cavalry and field artillery drill; elementary signaling; care of arms and equipment; aiming and sighting drill; gallery practice—rifle and revolver; saber drill; estimating distances; pitching and striking tents; hasty shelter—use of trenching tools; knots and lashings; duties of enlisted men in military bridge construction; and lectures on the duties of enlisted men in the Service of security and information—outposts, advance, rear, and flank guards, and scouting.

10. Under the foregoing regulations one disciplinary company will be organized at Castle William, Fort Jay, N.Y.

11. General prisoners confined at Castle William, Fort Jay, N.Y., under sentence for statutory or common law crimes or misdemeanors alone or in connection with purely military of-

fenses, are not eligible for membership in the disciplinary company to be organized at that place. They will be kept separate from purely military offenders so far as prison facilities permit, with further segregation of felons from misdemeanants. The harder labor will be devolved upon felons.

12. At the Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., where are confined only the general prisoners who have been convicted of statutory or common law crimes or misdemeanors alone or in connection with purely military offenses, the application of these regulations will be deferred until it is determined by experience whether the system should be extended to misdemeanants undergoing sentence; but at this branch prison felons and misdemeanants will be segregated so far as practicable, and detachments to Angel Island and other places in the harbor and to nearby posts for hard labor in construction, improvement and other public work, will so far as practicable be drawn from the felon class.

13. The method of dealing with prisoners here outlined is an innovation. The system prescribed is to a certain extent tentative and experimental, and will be extended or its operation circumscribed in the future as experience may suggest.

14. The commandant of the U.S. Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and of its Pacific Branch, and the prison officer, Castle William, Fort Jay, N.Y., will report by letter to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who will hereafter be the channel of communication between them and the Secretary of War, except as to such direct correspondence with heads of departments as is now authorized.

15. It is the policy of the War Department to separate, so far as practicable, general prisoners convicted of offenses punishable by penitentiary confinement from general prisoners convicted of purely military offenses or of misdemeanors in connection with purely military offenses. In furtherance of this policy reviewing authorities will designate a penitentiary as the place of confinement of general prisoners sentenced to be confined for more than one year upon conviction of offenses punishable by confinement in a penitentiary under some statute of the United States or under some statute or other law in force in the locality in which the offense was committed (see 97th Article of War), except in individual cases in which the proved circumstances show that the holding of the prisoners so convicted in prison association with misdemeanants and military offenders will not be to the detriment of the latter. For general prisoners to be confined in penitentiaries under the foregoing rule, reviewing authorities in the United States or Hawaii will designate the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., as the place of confinement, except that such prisoners as are residents of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone may be confined in local penitentiaries; and reviewing authorities in the Philippine Islands will designate the penitentiary at Bilibid, Manila, P.I., as the place of confinement.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 6, JULY 1, 1913, DIV. OF MILITIA AFFAIRS.

Publishes tables of Militia apportionments and instructions in regard thereto:

Table I.—Apportionment among the several states, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia of funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with Sec. 1661, Rev. Stat., as amended by the Act approved June 22, 1906.

State or Territory.	Arms, equipments, and camp purposes.	Promotion of rifle practice.	Total apportionment.
Alabama	\$32,244.86	\$10,748.28	\$42,993.14
Arizona	8,061.22	2,687.07	10,748.29
Arkansas	24,183.65	8,061.21	32,244.86
California	34,931.93	11,643.98	46,575.91
Colorado	16,122.43	5,374.14	21,496.57
Connecticut	18,809.50	6,269.83	25,079.33
Delaware	8,061.22	2,687.07	10,748.29
Florida	16,122.43	5,374.14	21,496.57
Georgia	37,619.00	12,539.67	50,158.67
Idaho	10,748.29	3,582.76	14,331.05
Illinois	77,925.08	25,975.02	103,900.10
Indiana	40,306.07	13,435.36	53,741.43
Iowa	34,931.93	11,643.98	46,575.91
Kansas	26,870.72	8,956.90	35,827.62
Kentucky	34,931.93	11,643.98	46,575.91
Louisiana	26,870.72	8,956.90	35,827.62
Maine	16,122.43	5,374.14	21,496.57
Maryland	21,496.58	7,165.52	28,662.10
Massachusetts	48,367.29	16,122.43	64,489.72
Michigan	40,306.07	13,435.36	53,741.43
Minnesota	32,244.86	10,748.28	42,993.14
Mississippi	26,870.72	8,956.90	35,827.62
Missouri	48,367.29	16,122.43	64,489.72
Montana	10,748.29	3,582.76	14,331.05
Nebraska	21,496.58	7,165.52	28,662.10
Nevada	8,061.22	2,687.07	10,748.29
New Hampshire	10,748.29	3,582.76	14,331.05
New Jersey	37,619.00	12,539.67	50,158.67
New Mexico	8,061.22	2,687.07	10,748.29
New York	120,918.19	40,306.06	161,224.25
North Carolina	32,244.86	10,748.28	42,993.14
North Dakota	13,435.36	4,478.45	17,913.81
Ohio	64,489.72	21,496.57	85,986.29
Oklahoma	26,870.72	8,956.90	35,827.62
Oregon	13,435.36	4,478.45	17,913.81
Pennsylvania	102,108.72	34,036.24	136,144.96
Rhode Island	13,435.36	4,478.45	17,913.81
South Carolina	24,183.65	8,061.21	32,244.86
South Dakota	13,435.36	4,478.45	17,913.81
Tennessee	32,244.86	10,748.28	42,993.14
Texas	53,741.43	17,913.81	71,655.24
Utah	10,748.29	3,582.76	14,331.05
Vermont	32,244.86	10,748.28	42,993.14
Virginia	18,809.50	6,269.83	25,079.33
Washington	21,496.58	7,165.52	28,662.10
West Virginia	34,931.93	11,643.98	46,575.91
Wisconsin	8,061.22	2,687.07	10,748.29
Wyoming	27,803.16	9,267.72	37,070.88
Hawaii	11,041.87	3,680.62	14,722.49
Expenses, Division of Military Affairs			44,260.00
Expenses, National Militia Board			1,500.00
Total	\$1,465,680.11	\$488,559.89	\$2,000,000.00

Table II.—Amounts set aside by the Secretary of War for the fiscal year 1914 for the purpose of procuring supplies and ammunition for use by the several states, Territory of Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, under the authority granted in Sec. 13 of the Militia Law.

State or Territory.	Enlisted strength.	Ammunition.	Supplies.	Allotment.
Alabama	2,391	\$15,205.96	\$19,057.07	\$34,263.03
Arizona	477	2,688.07	4,147.34	6,835.41
Arkansas	1,248	6,583.11	11,300.73	17,883.84
California	3,360	19,104.54	29,044.26	48,148.80
Colorado	1,309	9,998.49	8,759.48	18,757.97
Connecticut	2,457	12,003.75	23,205.06	35,208.81
Delaware	441	2,298.23	4,021.30	6,319.53
Florida	1,127	5,979.81	10,170.10	16,149.91
Georgia	2,675	14,700.43	23,632.32	38,332.75
Idaho	790	4,131.82	7,188.88	11,320.70
Illinois	5,408	32,283.39	45,218.25	77,501.64
Indiana	2,297	15,341.43	17,574.58	32,916.01
Iowa	2,768	14,499.15	25,166.29	39,665.44
Kansas	1,694	9,919.99	14,355.03	24,275.02
Kentucky	1,843	9,979.94	16,814.25	26,410.19
Louisiana	1,082	9,115.13	6,899.93	15,505.06
Maine	1,339	4,922.26	14,265.61	19,187.87
Maryland	1,799	9,692.69	16,086.98	25,779.67
Massachusetts	5,341	29,226.15	47,310.38	76,536.53
Michigan	2,551	15,734.33	20,821.50	36,555.83
Minnesota	2,724	17,766.33	21,268.59	39,034.92
Mississippi	1,327	7,061.63	11,954.28	19,015.91
Missouri	3,320	19,832.80	27,742.80	47,575.60
Montana	557	2,857.97	5,123.84	7,981.81
Nebraska	1,038	5,576.53	9,298.01	14,874.54
Nevada (d)				
N. Hampshire	1,150	6,600.14	9,879.36	16,479.50
New Jersey	4,052	22,998.22	35,066.94	58,065.16
New Mexico	599	4,001.36	4,582.31	8,583.67
New York	14,901	87,997.26	125,534.07	213,531.33
North Carolina	2,317	11,193.70	22,008.91	33,202.61
North Dakota	577	2,979.48	5,288.93	8,268.41

Ohio	5,608	32,736.61	47,626.03	80,362.64
Oklahoma	896	4,689.64	8,150.04	12,839.68
Oregon	1,358	6,331.65	13,128.49	19,460.14
Pennsylvania	9,766	54,130.23	85,816.55	139,946.78
Rhode Island	1,252	4,723.99	13,217.17	17,941.16
South Carolina	1,756	9,289.11	15,874.37	25,163.48
South Dakota	608	3,804.99	5,407.65	8,712.64
Tennessee	1,873	8,974.68	15,572.61	24,547.29
Texas	2,717	15,571.43	20,634.28	34,205.71
Utah	823	2,754.01	1,874.58	4,628.59
Vermont	773	4,151.59	6,925.50	11,077.09
Virginia	2,492	16,562.02	19,148.34	35,710.36
Washington	1,147	5,707.74	10,728.77	16,436.51
West Virginia	1,283	6,881.89	11,503.50	18,385.39
Wisconsin	2,768	15,730.46	23,944.98	39,665.44
Wyoming	640	3,319.26	5,851.94	9,171.20
D. of Columbia	1,507	8,794.93	12,800.38	21,595.31
Hawaii	426	2,338.43	3,766.15	6,104.58

Total

Unallotted (e)

Total appropriation

CIRCULAR 9, AUG. 27, 1913.

DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, WAR DEPT.

I. The Regulations for the Organized Militia, 1910, are amended to read as follows:

Paragraph 239. Company of Coast Artillery.—Each company of Coast Artillery of the Organized Militia shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 musicians, and not less than 4 sergeants, 6 corporals and 45 privates. Total, 3 commissioned officers and 63 enlisted men.

The number of sergeants and corporals authorized for a company of Coast Artillery which consists of more than 63 enlisted men is proportional to the total enlisted strength of the company and shall not exceed the number of sergeants and corporals stated in the following table:

Total enlisted strength.	Total number sergeants.	Total number corporals.
63 to 67 inclusive	4	6
68 to 77 inclusive	5	7
78 to 86 inclusive	6	8
87 to 96 inclusive	7	10
97 to 104 inclusive	8	12

The maximum enlisted strength of a company of Coast Artillery of the Organized Militia shall be 104.

If at any time the total enlisted strength of a company is decreased below the limits stated in the foregoing table the number of sergeants and corporals will be reduced accordingly.

Each Coast Artillery band shall consist of 1 chief musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook and 11 privates.

II. The following paragraph is added to the Militia Regulations, 1910:

126a. No clothing which is in serviceable condition will be dropped from the returns under Sec. 13 of the Militia Law. All unserviceable clothing on hand which has been dropped from the returns under Sec. 13 of the Militia Law and all clothing hereafter dropped in this manner will be destroyed. On and after Jan. 1, 1914, all lists of clothing dropped from the returns under the provisions of Sec. 13 of the Militia Law (Form 27, Division of Militia Affairs), which are filed as vouchers to the returns, will be accompanied by affidavits from commissioned officers on the active list of the Organized Militia to the effect that the clothing so dropped was unserviceable and had been destroyed in their presence. These affidavits will not be required in the case of clothing dropped from the returns during the calendar year 1913.

HENRY BRECKINRIDGE,
Acting Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 17, SEPT. 5, 1913, CENTRAL DEPT.

I. This order gives instructions for the physical examinations and tests required by G.O. 148, War Dept., 1910, for officers within the geographical limits of the department.

II. Relates to wagons for the transportation of heavy trenching tools, ammunition wagons, pack demolition outfits, and emergency rations.

III. Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.C., having reported, is announced as department quartermaster, in addition to his duties as chief quartermaster, 2d Division, relieving Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C.

G.O. 41, SEPT. 11, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

I. Publishes an extract of letter from the War Department dated Aug. 30, 1913, No. 2020081, A.G.O., relating to ammunition wagons, pack demolition outfits, etc.

The following transfers of officers of the Q.M. Corps are made at the request of the officers concerned:

Capt. Wallace M. Craig from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and report in person not later than Oct. 14, 1913, for duty as Q.M., relieving Major Ellwood W. Evans, Q.M.C. (Sept. 15, War D.).

Capt. George Stewart from duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as assistant to Q.M. Par. 23, S.O. 212, Sept. 11, 1913, War D., relating to Capt. George E. Stewart and Major Ellwood W. Evans, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Sept. 15, War D.).

Major Philip R. Ward, Q.M.C. (Coast Artillery Corps), is relieved from detail in the Q.M. Corps and will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for such duty as he may be able to perform. (Sept. 16, War D.).

Major Elwood W. Evans, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Oct. 14, 1913, and is assigned to the 3d Cavalry, Oct. 15, 1913. Major Evans will at proper time join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Sept. 17, War D.).

Sergt. 1st Class Jacob A. Lambrecht, Q.M.C., now at Toledo, Ohio, on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (Sept. 16, War D.).

Q.M. Sergt. Patrick J. Gorman, Q.M.C., from duty at Tientsin, China, to Manila for instructions. (Aug. 8, Phil. D.).

Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Roberts, Q.M.C., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will be sent to Fort Williams, Maine, to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Oliver H. Balch, who will be sent to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 15, War D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.C., Culberson's Ranch, Hachita, N.M. (Sept. 4, S.D.).

First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett, M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., is assigned to permanent duty at that post in addition to his other duties. He is relieved from further duty at Fort Casey, Wash. (Sept. 13, War D.).

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Sept. 8, Western D.).

Leave fourteen days, about Sept. 18, 1913, is granted Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 6, C.D.).

First Lieut. Sanford W. French, M.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 17, 1913, for temporary duty during the absence of Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., and upon completion of this duty will return to proper station. (Sept. 6, C.D.).

Leave two months to Capt. James C. Magee, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, effective about Sept. 5, 1913. (Sept. 4, C.D.).

Leave seven days, effective about Sept. 6, 1913, to Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C. (Sept. 5, E.D.).

Leave one month, about Sept. 9, 1913, to Capt. William H. Smith, M.C. (Sept. 5, 2d Div.).

Leave twenty-one days, about Sept. 15, 1913, to Major Weston P. Chamberlain, M.C. (Sept. 5, E.D.).

Leave twenty-four days, upon his relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Michie, jr., M.C. (Sept. 16, War D.).

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, about Jan. 15, 1914, and will proceed to the United States, and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders: First Lieuts. John R. Hereford and Elmer S. Tenney. (Sept. 11, War D.).

First Lieut. J. Vincent Falisi, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty from Sept. 17 to 27, 1913, and will report at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty. (Sept. 13, War D.).

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps is relieved from duty at the post specified after his name, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place about Dec. 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands for duty: First Lieuts. Ziba L. Henry, Fort Sill, Okla., and Percy G. Drake, Fort McKinley, Maine. (Sept. 11, War D.).

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Val E. Miltenberger, M.R.C. (Sept. 16, War D.).

Leave two months and ten days to 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wall, M.R.C. (Sept. 16, War D.).

Leave from Oct. 1 to and including Nov. 23, 1913, is granted 1st Lieut. Oliver Kinsey, jr., M.R.C. (Sept. 15, War D.).

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Oliver Kinsey, jr., M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps has been accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 23, 1913. (Sept. 15, War D.).

First Lieut. Oliver Kinsey, jr., M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Washington, Md., Sept. 30, 1913, and will proceed to his home. (Sept. 15, War D.).

First Lieut. Frederick H. Sparranberger, M.R.C., from further treatment at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Sept. 17, War D.).

First Lieut. George M. Selby, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and from active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps, upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparranberger, M.R.C., at Fort Mackenzie. (Sept. 17, War D.).

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ira E. Gates, H.C., now in Washington, will be sent to Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 15, War D.).

Sergt. 1st Class Charles F. Eble, H.C., now at Regan Barracks, Albany, P.I., to Tientsin, China. (Aug. 8, Phil. D.).

DENTAL SURGEONS.

First Lieut. Robert F. Patterson, D.S., from duty in the Philippine Department, about Jan. 15, 1914, to the United States for further orders. (Sept. 11, War D.).

First Lieut. Frank P. Stone, D.S., from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place about Dec. 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.).

CONTRACT SURGEONS.

Contract Surg. James C. Dougherty, recently appointed, is detailed in the Army Transport Service, with station at San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 12, War D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. T. ROSSELL, C.E.

Second Lieut. William C. Sherman, C.E., from duty with the Signal Corps, Sept. 30, 1913, to duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers as of that date, and will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 12, War D.).

Capt. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, Sept. 25, 1913. Captain MacArthur will report to the Chief of Staff. (Sept. 11, War D.).

Leave twenty days to 2d Lieut. Wistar M. Chubb, C.E., upon completion of his examination for promotion. (Sept. 2, 2d Div.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

First Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about Nov. 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands for duty with Co. K or Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. Edwin H. Marks from duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Nov. 5, 1913, to the Island of Guam for duty. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Marks will proceed to Manila for duty with Co. K or L, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. John C. H. Lee will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco and take transport to sail from that place about Oct. 5, 1913, to the Island of Guam for duty. Upon the completion of this duty Lieutenant Lee will proceed to Manila for duty with Co. K or L, 3d Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. Albert K. B. Lyman from duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Nov. 5, 1913, for Honolulu for duty with Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Sept. 15, War D.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Major James P. Jervey from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Wheeling, W.

Va., take station at that place about Oct. 15, 1913, and relieve Major Frederick W. Altstaetter, who will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty at Engineer School.

Major George M. Hoffman from duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Rock Island, Ill., take station at that place about Oct. 15, 1913, and relieve Major Charles Keller, who will proceed to Mobile, Ala., and relieve Capt. Ralph T. Ward of the duties temporarily in his charge. (Sept. 17, War D.).

Sergt. Major Alex Sparrow, 2d Battl. of Engrs., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, War D.).

First Sergt. William C. Mould, Engineer School Detachment, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 11, War D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, O.D., will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., for the purpose of observing the behavior of ordnance material. (Sept. 12, War D.).

First Lieut. Charles A. Eaton, O.D., is relieved from station at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and will take station at Davenport, Iowa, in connection with his duties at that arsenal. (Sept. 17, War D.).

First Lieut. Fred C. Wallace, O.D., from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to proper station. (Sept. 17, War D.).

Ord. Sergt. Edward A. Gehrmann, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, War D.).

Sergt. of Ord. Andrew Jaggi, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, War D.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergts. Joseph H. Embleton and Charles Radcliff, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to be sent on the transport leaving Oct. 5, 1913, to Honolulu for duty with Field Company E, Signal Corps. (Sept. 13, War D.).

The following promotions, appointments and reductions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., are announced:

To be first class sergeant, Sergt. Matthew L. Dodds, to date Sept. 3, 1913; to be corporal, 1st Class Pvt. Harry M. Ross, to date Sept. 16, 1913.

Master Signal Electrician Thomas W. Wylie is, on account of having published in a current magazine an article giving a description of field radio sets of the Signal Corps without authority from this office, reduced to the grade of first class sergeant, to date Aug. 25, 1913.

Sergt. Robert Goodman is, upon his own application, reduced to the grade of first class private, to date Aug. 9, 1913.

Cornet Benjamin F. Ostlander is, on account of being confined by civil authorities, reduced to the grade of private, to date Aug. 22, 1913. (Sept. 16, C.S.O.).

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave twenty days, upon the completion of his duties at Sea Girt, N.J., to 1st Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav. (Sept. 12, War D.).

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., recruiting officer. (Sept. 15, War D.).

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Capt. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 2, 2d Div.).

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Clarence F. Ellefson, 7th Cav., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Sept. 11, War D.).

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 8th Cav., relieved from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 12, War D.).

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, about Sept. 15, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (Sept. 8, D.D.).

Vetn. Samuel Glasson, jr., 9th Cav., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty. (Sept. 15, War D.).

First Sergt. Marcellus Wright, Troop L, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 17, War D.).

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Leave two months, when his services can be spared by his regimental commander, to Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav. (Sept. 8, E.D.).

Leave twenty days, upon his relief from duty with the Cavalry team, is granted 1st Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav. (Sept. 17, War D.).

Leave twenty days, upon his relief from duty with the Cavalry team, is granted 2d Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, 10th Cav. (Sept. 17, War D.).

Leave twenty days, upon the completion of his duties with the Cavalry team, is granted Capt. James Huston, 10th Cav. (Sept. 17, War D.).

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav., in addition to his other duties is acting adjutant of Central Department, and will perform the duties of inspector of small-arms practice of the department, relieving Major George T. Patterson, A.G. (Sept. 9, C.D.).

Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., upon the completion of his present duties at the Cavalry camp of instruction near Winchester, Va., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of taking the next field officers' course at the Mounted Service School, and then to join his regiment. (Sept. 15, War D.).

Second Lieut. Edwin R. Van Deusen, 13th Cav., upon the completion of his duty at the Cavalry camp at Winchester, Va., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty, and upon completion proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., as heretofore ordered. (Sept. 16, War D.).

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 3, S.D.).

First Sergt. Friedrich Schilpp, Troop I, 14th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Sept. 12, War D.).

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Second Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill, 15th Cav., upon the termination of the Cavalry camp of instruction near Winchester, Va., will proceed by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Annapolis, Md., as heretofore directed. (Sept. 16, War D.).

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., upon the termination of the Cavalry camp of instruction near Winchester, Va., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., as heretofore directed. (Sept. 16, War D.).

Leave four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Veterinarian Walter R. Grutzman, 15th Cav. (Sept. 17, War D.).

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. William H. Bell, Cav., will make not to exceed one visit per month from October, 1913, to June, 1914, inclusive, to Harrisburg, Tyronne, Coraopolis, New Castle, Pa.; Newark and Redbank, N.J.; and Pikeville, Md., for the purpose of instructing Militia Cavalry at those places. (Sept. 13, War D.).

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Capt. Augustus B. Warfield, 2d Field Art., and the detachment of enlisted men belonging to the 2d Field Artillery who arrived on the transport Dix Aug. 1, 1913, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for station. (Aug. 1, Phil. D.).

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Second Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., 3d Field Art., is

relieved from further duty at the camp of instruction for Field Artillery, Tobyhanna, Pa., and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty until such time as it may be necessary for him to report for duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. (Sept. 4, E.D.).

Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., relieved from detail as a member of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of conducting a competitive test of automatic machine rifles. (Sept. 15, War D.).

Par. 14, S.O. 158, July 9, 1913, War D., as amended by Par. 8, S.O. 203, Aug. 30, 1913, War D., is further amended so as to direct Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., to remain on duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., until he shall complete his work pertaining to the modification of the Cavalry equipment. (Sept. 15, War D.).

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art., from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia and will join regiment. (Sept. 11, War D.).

Leave one month, about Sept. 10, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 4th Field Art. (Sept. 5, 2d Div.).

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 12, 1913, for temporary duty until the return of Capt. John W. Kilbreth, jr., 6th Field Art., to that post. Lieutenant Thorp will then return to proper station at Fort Snelling, Minn. (Sept. 5, C.D.).

First Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., 5th Field Art., is detailed as an inspector-instructor of Militia and will proceed to Kansas City, Mo. (Sept. 11, War D.).

Capt. Robert Davis, 5th Field Art., will make the visits hereinafter specified to the places named on business pertaining to the instruction of the Militia Field Artillery and signal organizations at those places: Not to exceed one visit per month from New Haven, Conn., to Branford and Guilford, Conn.; Providence, R.I.; Boston, Lawrence, and Worcester, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; and return to New Haven, Conn. Not to exceed one visit per month from New Haven, Conn., to Brooklyn and New York city, N.Y.; Jersey City, N.J.; and return to New Haven. (Sept. 11, War D.).

Sergt. Frederick W. Robson, Battery F, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla., is transferred as sergeant to the 6th Field Artillery with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment, and he is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Alabama. (Sept. 17, War D.).

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, 6th Field Art., relieved duty with Battery C, of that regiment, now at Fort Bliss, Texas, and return to Fort Riley, Kas., reporting to his regimental commander when again eligible for detached service on Oct. 21, 1913, instead of Sept. 9, 1913. (Sept. 2, C.D.).

Col. Edward A. Millar, 6th Field Art., now in Washington on leave, will proceed to Tobyhanna, Pa., for the purpose of witnessing the work of the battalion of Field Artillery in the camp of instruction at that place, and upon the completion will return to Washington. (Sept. 16, War D.).

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Battln. Sergt. Major Arthur J. Patterson, Field Artillery School of Fire Detachment, Fort Sill, Okla., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Sept. 11, War D.).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C. (Sept. 8, E.D.).

First Lieut. Roy R. Lyon, C.A.C., is detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Map of the United States and will report by letter to the Department Engineer, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, for instructions. (Sept. 8, E.D.).

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, C.A.C. (Sept. 13, War D.).

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 194, Aug. 20, 1913, War D., as relates to Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., is amended so as to direct that officer to assume command of Fort Mills, P.I., and the Coast Defense of Manila Bay, about Jan. 15, 1914. (Sept. 13, War D.).

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C., is transferred from the 96th Company to the 7th Company and will join company. (Sept. 13, War D.).

Capt. Charles L. Fisher, C.A.C., is transferred from the 7th Company to the 113th and will join company to which transferred. (Sept. 13, War D.).

Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., is transferred from the 153d to the 96th Company and will join company to which transferred. (Sept. 13, War D.).

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., in connection with instruction in coast defense war game and will return to his proper station. (Sept. 12, War D.).

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., is relieved of the command of the Coast Defenses of Charleston and of the post of Fort Moultrie, S.C., and will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and assume command of that post and of the Coast Defenses of Boston. (Sept. 12, War D.).

Leave fourteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, C.A.C. (Sept. 12, War D.).

Sick leave one month, on expiration of his present ordinary leave, to Capt. Charles E. Tull, C.A.C. (Sept. 5, War D.).

Col. Charles L. Phillips, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, 21st Inf., and Major James B. Cavanaugh, C.E., members of a board of officers appointed to meet at Seattle, Wash., by letter of Aug. 26, 1913, from the War Department, for the purpose of considering questions relating to the defenses of Puget Sound and the Columbia River, will proceed from the War Department to such points as may be necessary to carry out the instructions. (Sept. 8, Western D.).

First Lieut. William N. Porter, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 78th Co., C.A.C., and is placed on the unassigned list, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, and will then proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass., for duty as assistant to the Q.M. (Sept. 15, War D.).

Second Lieut. Walter L. Clark, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 110th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Coast Defense of Narragansett Bay, for duty on his staff. (Sept. 17, War D.).

Par. 3, S.O. 106, War D., May 7, 1913, designating the 55th Co., C.A.C., as a mine company, is amended so as to designate that company as a gun company. (Sept. 17, War D.).

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

COL. E. P. PENDLETON, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf. (Sept. 8, S.D.).

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

First Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., from duty with the Army Infantry Team to proper station. (Sept. 11, War D.).

Sergt. Chris Jensen, Co. L, 3d Inf., from further duty with the Militia of Michigan and will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.).

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf. (Sept. 7, 2d Div.)
 Leave twenty days, about Sept. 17, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Frank C. Mahin, 11th Inf. (Sept. 7, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about Sept. 20, 1913, to Capt. Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf. (Sept. 10, 2d Div.)
 Leave one month, about Sept. 15, 1913, to Capt. Paul M. Goodrich, 11th Inf. (Sept. 10, 2d Div.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Henry F. McFeely, 12th Inf., will report in person to Col. Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination. (Sept. 12, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Sick leave for three months to Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Sept. 11, War D.)
 Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, 13th Inf., upon return to this city, will report to the commanding officer, 13th Inf., Cuartel de España, for duty, with station in Manila. (Aug. 1, Phil. D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty with the Army Infantry Team and will return to his proper station. (Sept. 13, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. BELL, JR.

First Lieut. De Witt C. T. Grubbs, 16th Inf., now under treatment in the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor Militia of Washington. (Sept. 11, War D.)
 Second Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, to take effect Oct. 1, 1913. Lieutenant Fooks will proceed at once to Moscow for duty accordingly. (Sept. 13, War D.)
 Leave one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 10, 1913, to 1st Lieut. David P. Wood, 16th Inf. (Sept. 17, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. John D. Burnett, 17th Inf. (Sept. 12, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month to Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, 19th Inf. (Sept. 9, 2d Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

The leave granted Capt. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 22d Inf., is further extended one month. (Sept. 3, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave one month, about Sept. 15, 1913, to Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf. (Sept. 9, 2d Div.)
 Leave ten days, about Oct. 1, 1913, to Capt. Harrison J. Price, 23d Inf. (Sept. 17, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave fifteen days, about Sept. 10, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Herbert E. Pace, 26th Inf. (Sept. 3, 2d Div.)
 Leave fifteen days to Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf. (Sept. 5, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

The leave granted Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Sept. 5, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 28th Inf. (Sept. 5, 2d Div.)
 Leave three months on completion of his tour of duty in this department, with permission to return to the United States via Asia and Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Parker C. Kalloch, Jr., 28th Inf. (Aug. 1, Phil. D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Major Munroe McFarland, 29th Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. He will repair to Washington for duty. (Sept. 11, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The leave granted Capt. Arthur W. Brown, Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 7, 2d Div.)
 Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor with Co. A, Engineer Corps, Militia of Colorado, at Golden, Colo., Sept. 24 to 28, 1913. (Sept. 2, C.D.)

Capt. Rhea Jackson, Inf., at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth. He is assigned to the 9th Infantry and will join company to which assigned. (Sept. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Inf., is relieved from duty with the Militia of Connecticut and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty in the Division of Militia Affairs. (Sept. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. George R. Guild relieved from attachment to the 22d Infantry and is assigned to the 11th Infantry. Lieutenant Guild will join company to which assigned. (Sept. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. George R. Guild, attached to 22d Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M. (Sept. 17, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Sick leave for two months to 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Rackley, P.S., upon the expiration of his present leave. (Sept. 13, War D.)

Leave four months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Frank L. Fyle, P.S., to leave the department about Sept. 9, 1913, and to travel via Europe. (Aug. 7, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Capt. Harry F. Wilson from the 19th to the 43d Co., Capt. William J. Browne from the 43d to the 19th Co. Captain Wilson will join the company to which transferred. Upon his return from leave Captain Browne will join company to which transferred. (Aug. 7, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Edmund C. Glenn from the 11th Battalion, unassigned, to the 42d Co. 2d Lieut. Malcolm Green from the 42d Co. to the 11th Battalion, unassigned.

Lieutenant Glenn will report to company commander for duty. Lieutenant Green will report to his battalion commander with a view to appointment as battalion quartermaster and commissary. (Aug. 8, Phil. D.)

LATE ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Second Lieut. Harding Polk, 8th Cav., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., by the first transport leaving Manila. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C., from duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

Leave three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Thomas, P.S., to leave the department about Oct. 15, 1913. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. Otto L. Brunzell, 13th Inf., about Sept. 1, 1913. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

A board of officers to consist of Major Robert M. Thornburgh, Major Peter C. Field and Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., is appointed to meet in Manila Aug. 7, 1913, for preliminary examination of 1st Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William F. Robinson, Jr., 24th Inf., returned to duty from sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will return to proper station. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, to Capt. Edmund T. Weisel, C.A.C., about Sept. 15, 1913. (Aug. 2, P.D.)

Leave two months, to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., about Sept. 15, 1913. (Aug. 2, P.D.)

First Lieut. John McNeil, P.S. (promoted from second lieutenant Aug. 1, 1913), is assigned to the 43d Co., P.S., and upon return to this department from leave will join company. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Major Robert N. Winn, M.C., from duty at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, about Sept. 5 for duty. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave three months and eighteen days, with permission to visit United States, to 2d Lieut. Benjamin L. Carroll, P.S., to leave department about Nov. 15, 1913. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, to 2d Lieut. Whitman R. Conolly, 24th Inf., about Aug. 15, 1913. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

The following acting dental surgeons, having arrived on the transport Logan Aug. 3, 1913, are assigned as follows: Frank C. Cady, to the Division Hospital, Manila; Benjamin C. Warfield, to Camp McGrath, Batangas. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

First Sergt. Thomas P. Bradley, Co. F, 13th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., on the first available transport for the United States, to await action on his application for retirement. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Frederick R. Williams, H.C., from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Aug. 4, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles W. Coryell, Field Hospital No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (Aug. 6, Phil. D.)

The following pay clerks, Q.M.C., having arrived on the transport Logan Aug. 3, 1913, are assigned as follows: William M. Dixon to Camp McGrath, Batangas; Seymour H. Francis to the office of the department quartermaster, Manila; and Jerome F. Sears to Angur Barracks, Jolo. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

The following post non-commissioned staff officers having arrived on the transport Logan Aug. 3, 1913, are assigned as follows: Q.M. Sergt. Henry A. Hoskins, Q.M.C., to the Quartermaster Depot, Manila; Q.M. Sergt. Henry J. Hunker, Q.M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Q.M. Sergt. Edward Miller, Q.M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island (post quartermaster's office). (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin A. Anderson, Q.M.C., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, from duty in this department on date of sailing of the next trans-Pacific transport for the United States and will be sent by that vessel to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for further instructions. (Aug. 5, Phil. D.)

ANNUAL TEST RIDE.

The following officers will proceed to the Field Artillery camp near Tobyhanna, Pa., and report to the camp commander not later than 2 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, Sept. 26, 1913, for the physical examination, and to the department commander, at such hour as he may designate, on Sept. 27, mounted, for the test ride: Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, General Staff; Col. William A. Simpson, A.G.; Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C.; Col. William M. Black, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, S.C.; Lieut. Col. A. E. Bradley, M.C.; Lieut. Col. A. M. Hunter, C.A.C.; Major W. E. Horton, Q.M.C.; and Major A. E. Truby, M.C. The physical examinations will be conducted by Majors A. E. Truby and J. H. Allen, M.C. (Sept. 9, E.D.)

COMBINED FIELD EXERCISES AND MARCHES.

The following officers are detailed as umpires and instructors for the Combined Field Exercises and Marches to be held in the following coast defenses during the dates indicated: Major William F. Martin, 5th Inf., in the Coast Defenses of Portland, Sept. 15 to 27, 1913, and in the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, Oct. 6 to 18, 1913.

Capt. William A. Castle, 9th Inf., in the Coast Defenses of Boston, Sept. 29 to Oct. 11, 1913, and in the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, Oct. 13 to 25, 1913.

Major Munroe McFarland, 29th Inf., in the Coast Defenses of Southern New York during October, 1913, exact dates to be ascertained by the umpire by direct correspondence with the coast defense commander.

Upon completion of his duty in the Coast Defenses of Portland Major Martin will return to station; upon completion of his duty in the Coast Defenses of Boston Captain Castle will proceed to the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound; and upon the final completion of his duty each officer named will return to station. (Sept. 8, E.D.)

The following officers are detailed as umpires for the field exercises and marches to be held in the following coast defenses:

Major James H. McRae, 5th Inf., in the Coast Defenses of Baltimore and the Potomac, Oct. 1 to 15, 1913, and in the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Oct. 16 to 30, 1913.

Major Andrew Hero, Jr., C.A.C., in the Coast Defenses of the Delaware, Potomac and Chesapeake Bay, Oct. 1 to 30, 1913.

Capt. William R. Standiford, 5th Inf., in the Coast Defenses of the Delaware, Oct. 1 to 15, 1913, and in the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Oct. 16 to 30, 1913. (Sept. 9, E.D.)

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds is transferred from the 8th Cavalry to the 12th Cavalry, and will join troop to which assigned. (Sept. 12, War D.)

The following transfers are announced: Second Lieut. Edwin R. Van Deusen from the 10th Cavalry to the 13th Cavalry, 2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Jr., from the 13th Cavalry to the 10th Cavalry. Upon the completion of his duty at the Cavalry camp at Winchester, Va., Lieutenant Van Deusen will join the regiment to which he is transferred at Fort Riley, Kas. (Sept. 11, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

Second Lieut. Joseph C. Hatie from the 1st Infantry to the 25th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles M. Everitt from the 25th Infantry to the 1st Infantry.

Each of the officers named will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. (Sept. 16, War D.)

ASSIGNMENT TO REGIMENTS.

Major Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf., is assigned to the 9th Infantry, Oct. 15, 1913, and will join station to which assigned. (Sept. 11, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 194, Aug. 20, 1913, War D., as assigns Capt. Berkeley Enoch to the 15th Infantry is revoked and he is assigned to the 27th Infantry, to take effect Sept. 25, 1913, and will then join the regiment to which he is assigned. (Sept. 13, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey, Major Frederick W. Alstetter and Major Lewis H. Rand, will assemble on the call of the senior member, at such point on the Ohio River as he may designate, to consider and report upon plans for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River between the city of Parkersburg, W.Va., and the town of Belpre, Ohio, by the Parkersburg-Ohio Bridge Company. (Sept. 8, C.E.)

A board of officers, consisting of Col. Henry A. Greene, 10th Inf., Lieut. Col. William F. Blauevelt, 10th Inf., Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., Capt. John C. McArthur, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Harry G. Ford, M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (Sept. 8, E.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., Sept. 16, 1913. (Sept. 15, War D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15, 1913. Detail for the court: Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, Cols. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C.; Lea Febiger, 6th Inf.; Walter L. Finley, 1st Cav.; and George Bell, Jr., 16th Inf.; Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, Inf.; Majors John P. Hains, C.A.C.; Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C.; Edson A. Lewis, 6th Inf.; William R. Sample, Inf.; William C. Bennett, 16th Inf.; and Matthias Crowley, 6th Inf.; Capt. Dennis F. Quinlan, acting judge advocate, judge advocate. (Sept. 6, Western D.)

AVIATION DUTY.

The following officers are detailed for aviation duty with the Signal Corps: 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahm and 2d Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Herbert A. Dargue, C.A.C. (Sept. 17, War D.)

ARMY RIFLE TEAMS.

The following officers and enlisted men, composing the Army Cavalry Team and the Army Infantry Team, will proceed at the proper time from Camp Perry, Ohio, to Sea Girt, N.J., for the purpose of participating in the rifle tournament at that place:

Cavalry Team—Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., team captain; Capt. James Huston, 10th Cav., team coach; 2d Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav., team spotter; 2d Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, 10th Cav., team range officer; 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Herman S. Dilworth, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Bradford G. Chynoweth, C.E.; Sergt. J. R. Crown, Troop H, 1st Cav.; 1st Sergt. William McEwen, Troop L, 1st

Cav.; 1st Sergt. Albert Feiss, Troop M, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Elmer E. Sampson, Troop A, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Frederick H. Funk, Troop A, 3d Cav.; Corp. John M. Thomas, Troop G, 3d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Charles Haggerty, Troop F, 13th Cav.; Sergt. Clarence Robison, Troop B, 12th Cav.; H. S. Nettleton, Troop A, 15th Cav.; Charles A. McCormick, Troop B, 15th Cav.; Charles B. Robinson, Troop A, 15th Cav., and E. C. Jackson, Co. B, Engineers.

Infantry Team—Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., team captain; 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., team spotter; Major Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Oliver P. Snyder, 17th Inf.; George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., and Harry Hawley, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, 29th Inf.; Robert Sears, 1st Inf., and Clarence M. McMurray, 17th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Harry Wollam, Co. K, 6th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Arthur J. Stark, Co. A, 5d Inf.; Sergt. Grover Combs, Co. K, 9th Inf.; Henry B. Kimberling, Machine-gun Platoon (Co. H), 29th Inf.; Milton O. Arrington, Co. B, 16th Inf., and Edward Traub, Co. I, 20th Inf.; Corp. Eli J. Wells, Co. C, 3d Inf., and Corp. Thomas E. Vereer, Co. G, 14th Inf. (Sept. 2, C.D.)

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Thomas, which sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5, appears on page 72.

The Army transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., at 11:30 a.m., Sept. 14, with twenty-four officers, including Captains Deems, 1st, Doyle, 6th Field Art., Burnett, Townsend, 1st, Hunt, 25th Inf.; Lieutenants Rudd, 4th Cav., Greely, Peyton, 1st Field Art., Harris, Ladd, 1st, Lauber, Preston, 2d, Baird, 25th Inf.; Captains Shepard, Culler, McAfee, Med. Corps; Lieutenants Hogan, Wall, Miltenberger, M.R.C. Casuals: Hospital Corps, Sergeants 1st Class McEnroe, Seity, Coryel, duty; Connor, retirement; Sergeant Minkler, duty; privates, 6 duty, 2 discharge; Army Nurse Corps, Miss Matilda Romeo, duty; post quartermaster sergeants, 2; Quartermaster Corps, 6; Signal Corps, 6; Ordnance Department, 1; Engineer Corps, 6; line, 247; general prisoners, 21.

The Army transport Logan, which arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14, was badly shaken up by a cyclonic storm on Sept. 2. Capt. George H. Pierce, who for the last year had been master of the transport Dix, was put aboard the vessel at Nagasaki, but soon after died of apoplexy. Passengers give great credit to Captain Williams and officers of the Logan for the manner in which they handled the steamer during the cyclone, which lasted six hours. The cabins on the starboard side were swept time after time by the seas, and the occupants, including women and little children, took refuge elsewhere. The mizzen truck that supports the wireless equipment was snapped off. The seas swept the bridge of the Logan. Officers were lashed to their posts of duty. The vessel rolled badly until oil in great quantities was thrown over and lessened the rolling.

The Army transport Sherman sailed Sept. 15 from Manila with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M. Corps; Capt. Edmund T. Weisel, 138th Co., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Sutherland, Inf., Sig. Corps; 1st Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav.; Capt. Joseph Casper, Edward L. Napier and Harry R. Beery, Med. Corps; Major William E. Vose, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 8th Cav.; Capt. John O'Neil, 95th Co., C.A.C.; Capt. Mark D. Weed, Charles T. King and Charles W. Haverkamp, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. John K. Jamison, Coast Art. For San Francisco—Major Thomas S. Bratton, Med. Corps; Capt. Frank H. Kalde, Inf.; Capt. Wayne H. Crum, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Frank O. Smith, 1st Lieut. Manley Lawton and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Lantz, P.S.; 2d Lieut. Maurice D. Welty, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Roger H. Williams, 7th Inf.; Capt. Herman W. Schull, C.A.C.; Capt. Frank L. Pyle, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Ernest E. Roberts and Henry C. Maddux, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Minot E. Scott, dental surgeon; 2d Lieut. Daniel H. Torrey, 23d Inf., Jasper A. Davies, 13th Inf., James M. White, P.S., and Isaac Spalding, 8th Cav.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Dec. 31, 1913.

Transport	Leave S.F. about	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13
Logan	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Sherman	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 1	14
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Jan. 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	28
Thomas	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Nov. 11	28
Logan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	28
Sherman	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 3	Jan. 11	24

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Western coast of Mexico Sept. 8.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., for Seattle, Wash., Aug. 15; arrived Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 12.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—In Shanghai.

LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco Sept. 15.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco Sept. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 14.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jamison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 186th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Co., C

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Owen.With the conclusion of the Cavalry instruction camp
at Winchester, the three regiments composing the Cav-
alry brigade will march on to Washington. The camp
will probably break up on Sept. 22 and the troops will
proceed immediately to Washington and camp in the
vicinity of Fort Myer. Secretary of War Garrison and
Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, expect to visit
the camp on Sept. 20 or 21 and will inspect the brigade.It is expected that the tests of the new war aeroplanes
will take place at Dayton, Ohio, during the latter part of
this month. At last the foreign built engines have been
delivered to the Burgess Company, the Curtiss and the
Wright Company. There will also be a manufacturer's
test at Marblehead by the Burgess concern within a few
days.Changes No. 4, Signal Corps Manuals, War Depart-
ment, dated Sept. 12, 1913, have been issued. The
changes affect paragraphs, rules and chapters of Signal
Corps Manual No. 2, 1911, those affected being the fol-
lowing: Par. 15, page 12; Rules 27 and 48; Chapter
VI., page 53; Rules 61, 70, 93, 97, 98, 99, 103, 109 and
120.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1913.

REFORM IN ARMY METHODS OF PUNISHMENT.A most important and radical reform in our adminis-
tration of military justice is to result from the highly
commendable and most intelligent investigation into this
subject by the able Judge Advocate General of the Army,
Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder. The results of General
Crowder's labors appear in the order establishing a new
military prison system which has been issued with equally
commendable promptitude by the Army Chief of Staff.Prior to 1873 we had no military prison, and military
offenders were confined in post guardhouses, soldiers
convicted of graver common law or statutory felonies
being sent to state penitentiaries. In establishing the
prison at Fort Leavenworth the intention was that
"convicts" or "general prisoners" should be segregated
from the garrison prisoners convicted of minor offenses,
it being considered very important that this latter class
of offenders should not be associated in prison life with
men of more depraved character.June 30, 1895, about twenty years after its establish-
ment, Leavenworth was transformed by law into a
United States penitentiary under control of the Depart-
ment of Justice, being eleven years later, Feb. 1, 1906,
restored to its status as a military prison under control
of the War Department. There has always been a
complaint that the prison buildings at Leavenworth were
ill adapted to their purpose, and improvement has been
authorized and is now under way, the improved prison
to furnish accommodations for about 1,408 men.Alcatraz prison, dating from 1861-63, has always been
out of place. It is one of the most conspicuous objects
in view of those entering the Golden Gate, and it gives
them an impression of the character of our enlisted
personnel, and the discipline of our Army, which is
unfair and unjust to the Service. Besides, Alcatraz
Island is wholly unsuited for use as a military prison,
as is the obsolete casemate fortification of Castle Wil-
liam, whose location on an island in the harbor of New
York exposes the prisoners there to objectionable observa-
tion. Such are some of the facts set forth at length by
General Crowder as a basis for the conclusions arrived
at in his report.The statute which governs the administration of
Leavenworth and Alcatraz provides for the employment
of the prisoners there at such labor and in such trades
as may be deemed best for their health and reformation.
But the Atlanta penitentiary appears to have been taken
as a model, and penal servitude has been enforced at
Leavenworth to the same extent as at Atlanta. This
is all wrong in the case of prisoners guilty of military
offenses alone, and their association with felons and
their treatment as felons, most of them being young
men, is regarded as a serious mistake. Further, as
General Crowder shows, "the segregation effected by
orders of 1911 classified all common law and statutory
offenders together, irrespective of the degree of moral
turpitude involved in the offense." It thus happened
that, after as well as before the segregation, felons and
misdemeanants were associated together in their own
prison life. The main accomplishment was the separation
of the class of purely military offenders at Fort
Leavenworth, and even this class, through mistaken
orders, were continued in prison association with felons
and misdemeanants at Castle William. The 97th
Article of War forbids the confinement in a penitentiary
unless convicted of common law or statutory offenses.
It is obvious from this that the prisons intended for the
confinement of soldiers convicted of purely military
offenses should not be administered as penitentiaries, as
they have been.In the British detention barracks system we find the
essentials of what appears to be a scheme of punishment
adapted to our own Service, and this it is proposed to
adopt. The controlling idea of this system is to reform
the culprit and discharge him from the detention bar-
racks a better instructed soldier than when he entered.
Prison garb is discarded, and the men are designated by
name, and not by number. The effort is to eliminate
the prison atmosphere, so far as is consistent with
security. Much of the work is purely military, and
designed to perfect the man in marksmanship and in the
use of his weapons. Remarkable results are secured.
Instruction is also given in other military work and in
gymnastics. All of the work has a direct bearing upon
the military service. The men work with spirit and
willingness, and a good atmosphere pervades the barracks.
All deserters are confined there. Surely this is better
than a system which subjects young soldiers guilty only
of military offenses to the demoralizing and disheartening
effects of association with felons. The modern idea of
prison administration is reform, and not revenge.The Secretary of the Navy has advised Chairman Pad-
gett, of the House Naval Committee, that the Navy De-

partment has not approved the Edwards reports on navy yards and shore stations. It was not the intention of the Secretary to make the reports public, but as part of information contained in them was given out by members of Congress interested in the improvement of yards in their districts, the Secretary decided to make it all public. It is understood that some of the bureau chiefs in commenting upon the reports, claim to have found inaccuracies in them and take exceptions to the board's conclusions. The opinions of the bureau chiefs are apt to result in at least a partial disapproval of the reports of the Edwards Board.

BUSINESS VIEWS OF INTERVENTION.

It has been often asked during this period of disorder in Mexico why the managers or owners of the large American interests in that republic do not come forward with a statement as to the actual losses they have sustained through the inability of the Mexican government to preserve order, and the failure to give this information is generally held to indicate that the losses have been of no great consequence. As a matter of fact, the directors or owners of large concerns are the very ones from whom none of this information can be looked for, since any wide advertising of their troubles would result in their endangering their business interests in that country, owing to the provisions attached to the concessions obtained from the Mexican government. All the big businesses engaged in at present by Americans in Mexico are conducted under concessions from the government, in which the government is given great leeway in the matter of nullifying them and confiscating the property under one pretext or another. For this reason it is impossible to induce any large American commercial man in Mexico to give a public presentation of his complaints against the government. He realizes perfectly that any careless statement of his might result in the forfeiture of his concession and the wrecking of his entire enterprise. Hence it is not the large business interests that demand intervention.

The American people have had dinged into their ears for the past year by certain newspapers and politicians that the talk of intervention by the United States is manufactured by the "large interests" who would use the Army and the Navy of the United States for their own selfish purposes. Such talk is the product of ignorance of the conditions under which the large interests are conducting their undertakings in Mexico at the present time and have been during all this time of political unsettlement. An understanding of the relations between the large business interests and the Mexican government would prevent honest men and honest newspapers from putting afloat such misrepresentations. As a matter of fact, intervention is the very last thing these interests want. The financially powerful Americans who are engaged in developing our southern neighbor and bringing the laboring man from the status of a peon to that of an independent workingman are compelled to walk very gingerly with the Mexicans. Take some of the railroad interests, for example, that are financed by Americans and operated by Americans in the higher branches of administration. Their concessions for building and operating such roads carry the express provision that in the event of intervention by an outside Power, the concessions are void ipso facto and the property may be confiscated by the state.

It would do no good at such a time for the Americans to point to the development of the country which their riches had made possible, or to threaten that they would take the matter before the State Department. To the average Mexican "statesman" a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and the wealth immediately at hand that he might confiscate would more than compensate him for the risk of being forced to make restitution at the expiration of the fighting. Protected by the provisions of the concession, however unfair they might be, the Mexicans would not hesitate to confiscate with alacrity any property that intervention threw within the possibilities of legal forfeiture. Every large mine owner, every mill owner, every head of every large enterprise realizes the necessity of keeping silent, and the policy of the shut mouth is the one that obtains now among all the Americans of financial importance in Mexico. One can imagine the fate of a director or high official of a large irrigation project, for example, enjoying its opportunity through a concession from the government, who on a trip north should give out an interview in New York attacking the Mexican government for its want of protection to Americans. There would be nothing for his company to do but to repudiate instantly his statements and to show their displeasure at his remarks by severing his connection with the concern.

Every big business man knows this. He knows that his statements regarding conditions in Mexico must be couched in all diplomatic vagueness. He knows that every statement of his might be used against his company to wreck it and put its property into the hands of the agents of the Mexican government. That is the chief reason why so little is heard from the large commercial interests in Mexico in regard to intervention, and why the demand for vigorous protective action on the part of the United States comes from the small business men or from tourists or casual dwellers south of the Rio Grande. However, this absence of criticism by the large business concerns does not lead to a proper understanding of the situation. This very silence is construed as an indication of the use of subterranean methods by the big

financiers to bring about intervention, so prone is the American of to-day to believe that money is the main-spring of all political action, and that disinterested patriotism cannot exist dissociate from the dollar.

TO ESTABLISH A VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Another attempt will be made at the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of the United States, to be held at Chicago, to formulate a new Militia Pay bill which will have the endorsement of the War Department as well as of the Organized Militia. Secretary of War Garrison will make an effort to be present to represent the War Department. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, also expects to attend, as well as most of the officers of the Militia Division. While considerable correspondence on the subject has been passing between the War Department and the state authorities, no agreement has been reached on any definite bill. Several outlines for bills have been drawn up, but up to this time nothing has taken definite form.

In a letter to General Young, of the Illinois National Guard, who has charge of legislation for the National Guard Association, Secretary Garrison stated that he would insist that the War Department be authorized to administer any Militia pay law that Congress passes. Before any officer or enlisted man of the Militia goes on the pay roll he should conform to the standards to be fixed by the War Department. Only members of the Militia who would be available for field service will be paid if the recommendations of Secretary Garrison are accepted in formulating the bill.

Among the propositions to be considered, or rather proposed, at the meeting will be a bill which will transform the Militia into a U.S. Volunteer force, virtually repealing the Dick Act and abolishing state troops. The Organized Militia or the troops composing it will become a Volunteer force just like the Volunteer Army of every great war. The President could be authorized by an act of Congress to call out a Volunteer force of not to exceed 200,000 men, who might receive a certain percentage of the regular pay while they were not in active service. This measure, it is claimed, could be so framed as to solve all of the problems presented in the organization and maintenance of an army for the second line of defense. The constitutional objection to calling out of the present Organized Militia could be overcome, the organization of the troops could be perfected, and a satisfactory basis for the payment of the Organized Militia, or Volunteer Army, could be made.

There has been a growing sentiment in the Organized Militia in favor of a closer relation with the Regular Establishment. At the same time the officers in the Army have found it was impossible to formulate a law or any plan by which the Militia can be paid and properly organized into a dependable force under the Dick Act. Every time a Militia bill is about perfected some constitutional objection is raised by the Department of Justice, and it is urged that the only solution of the problem is the transforming of the troops into a Volunteer Army.

Secretary Daniels spoke wisely in his statement on contracts for materials for Battleship 39 when he said: "On the heaviest grade of armor plate the situation is still unsatisfactory." If all of the contract for armor plate should be let to one of the three manufacturing concerns that submitted bids armor plate could not be produced rapidly enough to prevent a delay in the construction of the battleship. He still has three months to negotiate with the three firms for terms by which they can divide the contract. After that time it will be necessary to hold up the work on No. 39 in the New York Navy Yard to wait for armor plate. The tendency of the efforts of Secretary Daniels at economy is to drive American manufacturers out of business. When this country started to build a greater navy it was compelled to go to other countries for armor plate and all the important materials. By a system of encouragement by the Government, concerns that are manufacturing naval materials have developed in this country until they will compare favorably with any in the world. In a sense these large institutions are part of the Navy's resources. They manufacture specialties for the Navy alone, and if they are driven out of business the Government will be compelled to erect its own plant or purchase abroad. In either event the Navy will be crippled. There should be in this country as great a number of concerns as possible manufacturing Navy material, so that the output could be expanded suddenly in the event of war. If the Secretary brings about healthy competition he has accomplished great things for the Navy, but destructive competition will be fraught with serious consequences to the Navy and the country. The policy of the Secretary with reference to armor plate does not accord with that adopted by his predecessors, who had a far larger experience in the matter than he has yet been able to obtain, and the wisdom of his policy is open to serious question. We believe that when the Secretary has had the experience acquired by those preceding him he will think better of his present conclusions.

The statement that the Navy Department has forbidden any officer to discuss public business or give out any news except through the office of the Secretary refers to an order issued by the Secretary that information concerning the Navy shall be sent through his office; but this is in furtherance of the purpose to give out more fully and definitely naval items of interest, and in order that

the newspapers might not conflict in their statements as to the policy and transactions of the Navy Department. This order does not restrict the giving out of news or exert a more strict censorship in any manner whatever over information made public, but does correct technical errors and inadvertent mistakes that may creep in the various notices that are given to the public. The Secretary's office is always open to newspaper correspondents, and he is ever ready to discuss fully and freely all questions relating to the Navy with seekers of news.

The Navy Department has recently established at training stations a system of instruction for apprentice seamen in common school studies, and advance classes in certain technical branches of the Navy, such as wireless telegraphy, signals, steam engineering, etc., have been formed. Instruction has also been given to aspirants for warrant and commissioned rank in the Navy. It is hoped in this way to so transform the Navy that the good people will be convinced that service in the Navy is not purely and exclusively military—that the time of the enlisted man is not completely given up to occupations that unfit him for civil pursuits, but that he is the gainer, not only physically and mentally, but in many practical matters that affect his success in life. To convince both the men and their next of kin that the Navy is in truth a manual training school and that service afloat is an educational advantage to those who enlist, it is time well and profitably spent. In furtherance of this general educational plan it is contemplated to begin a similar school of instruction on board every ship in the Navy, on the general plan of requiring each division officer to inquire into the personal characteristics of each man and his special aptitude, giving those who desire, so far as possible, instruction in any academic or professional subject he may indicate, organizing classes in the divisions on board ship under the supervision of the division officers, the junior officers acting as instructors. It is suggested that this whole subject be considered by the Division of Personnel, and, if thought necessary, that an expression of opinion by the commander-in-chief of the fleet be invited before the routine and details of instruction afloat are fully outlined. It is a beautiful scheme, but it would be well to show where the Secretary gets his authority to transform our men-of-war into schoolhouses and to compel their officers to serve as schoolmasters. The plan suggested shows an altogether exaggerated estimate of the value of scholastic learning and a lamentable lack of appreciation of the value of the training young men now get in the ordinary exercise of their vocation. However, the matter is at present all in the air, and possibly something to the advantage of the Navy may result from the efforts of our worthy Secretary to transform an institution with the peculiar characteristics of a navy, and its special requirements of prompt and energetic action, into a kindergarten.

With the opening of the Panama Canal it will become still more apparent that there are too many navy yards on the Atlantic coast. The fleet will then divide its time between the two oceans, and as the result more work will be done in the Pacific coast yards. With this condition confronting the Department it would seem unwise to consider any proposition for the enlargement of the smaller yards. The report of the board of which Rear Admiral John R. Edwards was president evidently did not take into consideration the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal, and would probably be revised if it were written after the canal was opened. Taken as a whole, the majority report is a dangerous and "insidious" document to the fleet. If all of its recommendations were accepted by Congress so much money would be appropriated for the yards that there will be little, if any, for the fleet. The spending of such large sums on navy yards would eventually force Congress to abandon the two-battleship program. There is a limitation upon naval expenditures, and this would be approached so closely by carrying out the Edwards navy yard recommendations that Congress would not have any money to keep up the fleet, much less increase it. Another feature of the proposition to spend money in all of the yards is that it is in direct opposition to the plan of consolidating shops in the yards as recommended by Secretary Newberry and carried out to a great extent by Secretary Meyer. The shops in the yards were consolidated to avoid duplications and reduce the expenses of the yards. Why not consolidate the yards, and thus reduce duplications and decrease the expenses of maintaining the shore stations and the entire Navy? There is no doubt that the Edwards report opens up the pork barrel in the Navy in such a manner that it is embarrassing not only to the Department, but to Congress. The improvement and the enlargement of practically every yard is recommended from an official source, and it is going to be difficult for the majority leaders of Congress to resist an onslaught that will be made upon the Treasury by the Representatives of districts in which the smaller yards are located.

War and treatment of the wounded were topics discussed Sept. 16 by the Association of Military Surgeons in session at Denver, Colo. Delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and China were present for the opening of the twenty-second annual convention, which was to continue three days. A feature of the convention is a complete field hospital established by the National Guard of Colorado.

NEW MILITARY PRISON SYSTEM.

The proposed act which appears below is the result of the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General, which are approved by the Chief of staff in the following endorsement:

O.C.S., 10 Sept., 1913. To the Judge Advocate General.

1. The recommendations of the Judge Advocate General are approved. It is believed that if the first provisions of paragraph 4 were carried out, the remaining provisions can be carried out administratively, as it is understood the Secretary of War now has authority to re-enlist such men as he deems worthy of re-enlistment. It is believed to be better to limit our requests for legislation to those matters which cannot be accomplished by administrative methods.

2. In order to avoid the excessive transportation charges, it is deemed advisable to make use of Fort Winfield Scott and Castle William, New York, as detention barracks. Very little change will be required at Castle William, and instructions have already been issued to initiate the work at Fort Winfield Scott.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

The provisions recommended by General Crowder which can be carried out administratively without legislation by Congress are embodied in the Army General Orders which appear on page 77. Extracts from General Crowder's report appear below. The proposed bill follows:

MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS.

An Act to establish a Military Detention Barracks system and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc.

That Chapter 6, Title XIV, of the Revised Statutes of the United States be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The United States Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., shall hereafter be known as the United States Military Detention Barracks.

2. Persons sentenced to confinement upon conviction by courts-martial or other military tribunals of crimes or offenses which, under some statute of the United States, or under some law of the state, territory, district or other jurisdiction in which the crime or offense may be committed, are punishable by confinement in a penitentiary, including persons sentenced to confinement upon conviction by courts-martial or other military tribunals of two or more acts or omissions any one of which, under the statute or other law hereinbefore mentioned, constitutes or includes a crime or offense punishable by confinement in a penitentiary, may be confined at hard labor, during the entire period of confinement so adjudged, in any United States, state, territorial, or district penitentiary, or in any other penitentiary directly or indirectly under the jurisdiction of the United States; and all persons sentenced to confinement upon conviction by courts-martial or other military tribunals who are not confined in a penitentiary may be confined and detained in the United States Military Detention Barracks.

3. The government and control of the United States Military Detention Barracks and of all offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein shall be vested in the Secretary of War, who shall from time to time make such regulations respecting the same as may be deemed necessary, and who shall submit annually to Congress a full statement of the financial and other affairs of said institution for the preceding fiscal year.

4. The officers of the United States Military Detention Barracks shall consist of a commandant and such subordinate officers as may be necessary, who shall be detailed by the Secretary of War from the commissioned officers of the Army at large. In addition to detailing for duty at said Detention Barracks such number of enlisted men of the Staff Corps and departments as he may deem necessary, the Secretary of War shall assign a sufficient number of enlisted men of the line of the Army for duty as guards at said Detention Barracks and as non-commissioned officers of the disciplinary organizations hereinafter authorized. Said guards, and also the enlisted men assigned for duty as non-commissioned officers of disciplinary organizations, shall be detached from the line of the Army, or enlisted for the purpose; and said guards shall be organized as infantry, with non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and cooks of the number and grades allowed by law for infantry organizations of like strength. Provided, That at least one of said guards shall have the rank, pay and allowances of a battalion sergeant major.

5. The commandant of the United States Military Detention Barracks shall have command thereof and charge and custody of all offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein; shall govern such offenders and cause them to be employed at such labor and in such trades and to perform such duties as may be deemed best for their health and reformation and with a view to their honorable restoration to duty or their re-enlistment as hereinafter authorized; shall cause note to be taken and a record to be made of the conduct of such offenders; and may shorten the daily time of hard labor of those who by their obedience, honesty, industry and general good conduct earn such favors—all under such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe.

6. The Secretary of War shall provide for placing under military training those offenders sent to the United States Military Detention Barracks for confinement and detention therein whose record and conduct are such as to warrant the belief that upon the completion of a course of military training they may be worthy of an honorable restoration to duty or of being permitted to re-enlist; may provide for the organization of offenders so placed under military training into disciplinary companies and higher units, organized as infantry, with non-commissioned officers, except color sergeants, selected or appointed from the enlisted men assigned to duty for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 4 hereof; and may provide for uniforming, arming, and equipping such organizations.

7. Whenever he shall deem such action merited the Secretary of War may remit the unexecuted portions of the sentences of offenders sent to the United States Military Detention Barracks for confinement and detention therein, and in addition to such remission may grant those who have not been discharged from the Army an honorable restoration to duty, and may authorize the re-enlistment of those who have been discharged or upon their written application to that end order their restoration to the Army to complete their respective terms of enlistment, and such application and order of restoration shall be effective to revive the enlistment contract for a period equal to the one not served under said contract.

8. The Secretary of War may from time to time designate any building or structure or any part thereof under the control of the Secretary of War and pertaining to the military establishment as a branch military detention barracks for the confinement and detention of offenders whom it is impracticable to send to the United States Military Detention Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; and all branch military detention barracks and all offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein shall be subject to the laws respecting the United States Military Detention Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the offenders sent thereto for confinement and detention therein.

GENERAL CROWDER'S REPORT.

This bill is accompanied by a report submitted by General Crowder giving the result of his inspection of our military prisons. This report shows a very serious disregard, heretofore, of the rights of prisoners convicted of military offenses as defined by the laws under which they were convicted. As the result of the conclusions stated in his report the Judge Advocate General makes the following recommendations:

1. That instructions issue at once to department commanders and other reviewing authorities that the military prisons will no longer be considered by them available for the confinement of general prisoners convicted by courts-martial of offenses punishable under the law of the place with penitentiary confinement, and that the authority of the 97th Article of War will be utilized to

send this class to penitentiaries. (Form of order attached.)

2. That orders issue at once to segregate felons and misdemeanants now confined at Alcatraz Prison, Cal., by sending the former class to the stockade on Angel Island, there to be employed on new construction and other hard labor, retaining the misdemeanants at Alcatraz for employment there and elsewhere not involving prison association with felons.

3. That in any event, if the expense is not found too great, prisoners now confined at Castle Williams who have been convicted of offenses punishable under the law of the place by penitentiary confinement and who have more than nine months of their sentences to serve, be sent to the stockade on Angel Island for employment with others of their class; and, if this be impracticable on the grounds of expense, that the segregation within the prison of this class be ordered, and the harder work of the prison life be devolved upon them.

4. That Congress be asked to amend existing prison legislation so as to change the name "United States Military Prison" to "United States Detention Barracks," and to make other changes in that statute necessary to the establishment of the special detention barracks régime for prisoners and for placing the government and control of this detention barracks directly in the Secretary of War. This will require the law to be amended in respect of employment of prisoners, prescribing rules for restoration to service for those who may earn the favorable recommendation of the authorities of the detention barracks. A form of bill is hereto attached. And, in the event a suitable location on the mainland for a detention barracks can be found in San Francisco, I recommend further—

5. That the authority of Congress be sought for the transfer of Alcatraz to the Department of Labor for utilization as an immigrant station.

Following are some extracts from General Crowder's report:

"It is somewhat difficult to understand how the War Department came to recommend and Congress to appropriate the large sum of \$250,000 for a new prison building on such a site as Alcatraz. Legislation then in force had laid so many restrictions upon the use that may be made of indoor prison labor (manufacturing) and upon the purchase of the products of such labor that it was even then impossible to find continuous indoor employment for prisoners, and the necessity existed then, as now, for extensive facilities for outdoor employment. Modern penology demands such outdoor employment on other grounds, and I understand that considerations of this character are ordinarily controlling at the present time in the selection of sites for penitentiaries. These considerations apply with much greater force to military prisons than to civil prisons. At the time of my inspection of Alcatraz I found that practically all prisoners confined there who were not needed in the domestic administration of the prison were kept on Angel Island in a stockade and employed in the new barrack construction now going on at that island; also that the custom existed of transporting them back and forth between Alcatraz and other points in the harbor for daily labor as required. The expense involved constitutes an additional objection to Alcatraz as a prison site.

"It is difficult to speak a word of defense of the policy which, from the establishment of the Military Prison in 1875 down to 1912 (excepting the ten-year period from 1895-1906), kept this class of criminal (felons) in close prison association with the soldier held for purely military crime or for such crime in connection with civil misdemeanors. To the extent this practice still survives at Castle William and Alcatraz it should be speedily terminated. These men are felons, and their proper place is in a penitentiary with the regular criminal class. The authority of the 97th Article of War should have been utilized to send them there upon conviction. In view of the fact that proper authority has already acted by way of approval of the sentences of these men and designated a military prison as the place of execution, it would not now be competent to change the designation to a penitentiary (see A.R. 983, as amended), and we must retain these men at our military prisons until the expiration of their sentences. Orders should, I think, issue at once directing reviewing authorities to designate penitentiaries as places of confinement in cases of this kind hereafter arising, unless special circumstances of the conviction show that particular offenders of this class may be confined with military offenders without detriment to the latter.

"With this element eliminated there would remain in the three military prisons 1,060 prisoners convicted of military offenses only, such as desertion, fraudulent enlistment, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, drunkenness on duty, etc., and 229 prisoners convicted of misdemeanors alone or in connection with military offenses. As between these two classes—military offenders and misdemeanants—I do not think the element of moral turpitude enters to the extent of requiring their segregation in separate prisons, although their segregation within the same prison with a view to somewhat different treatment may in practice prove desirable." (The total number of prisoners is 1,496, showing only 436 felons.)

"An investigation by the commandant of the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison at the time of my inspection in September of 1911 indicated the average age of enlistment of prisoners serving sentence at that prison was about twenty-three, and that the average age of prisoners undergoing sentence was between twenty-five and twenty-six. In my earlier report I commented on this fact and the contrast in respect of age between our military prisoners at Fort Leavenworth and the convicts held in the United States Penitentiary located on the same reservation, the latter being in appearance a much older class of men.

"So much for the character of these prisoners and the nature and degree of their offending. It appears that our prison system has to deal with comparatively young men, and the table above shows that more than eighty per cent. of the total are deserters. These men are known to the recruiting officer and to the military service generally as of the restless, roving type, without trade or settled calling, who take on military service as they do civil employment, without any adequate realization of the special status and obligation the enlistment contract creates. After a few months, finding the military service distasteful and irksome, they abandon it as they abandon civil employment. A large percentage of them are apprehended, and it is these that constitute the great majority in our military prisons, where they are treated as are felons in penitentiaries. The penal servitude to which they are subjected tends there, as in our penitentiaries, to degrade them. Our prison system is built on the assumption that the restoration of these men to military service is neither contemplated nor desired, and that they are properly treated as military outcasts. In fact, they are not inherently of the

criminal type, and if from the date of apprehension they were subjected to a special training school régime, the primary purpose of which was to supply them with standards of conduct by which to measure the nature and degree of their offending and give them superior proficiency in the Service from which they deserted, it seems to me reasonable to believe that a larger percentage of them could be reclaimed and sent back to the fulfillment of their enlistment contracts.

"In adapting this system to our own needs we should, because of larger numbers and longer terms confined in a single place, be under no such narrow limits as are the English in the matter of military instruction of the detentioner. With the successful development of the system we should be able to organize disciplinary companies and battalions and, at Fort Leavenworth, a disciplinary regiment and broaden the military instruction accordingly. By associating with that instruction the labor necessary in the domestic administration of the prison, in the manufacture of articles for prison consumption on the prison farm, and outdoor fatigue, the daily program could be made as exacting as the ends of discipline may require. In this regard there need be no abatement in severity of punishment, except in so far as the substitution of rigid military instruction and outdoor employment in self-respecting garb for penal servitude in convict garb would be an abatement. I mean to make it plain that I propose no mollycoddling of the military offender."

As to the argument that penal servitude is a deterrent force, General Crowder shows that during the period when it was not in force the percentage of desertions was 4.68, during the ten years in which the military prison was not available, as compared with 6.77 per cent. during the twenty years of its use. At Fort Leavenworth are 1,782 acres of prison reservations available for use by a disciplinary regiment.

MILITIA MACHINE GUN UNITS.

The issue of machine guns to the Militia has not been encouraged heretofore, the Division of Militia Affairs of the War Department states, on account of the modifications that were taking place in the current model. These modifications have now been completed, however, and hereafter it will be the policy of the War Department to develop and cultivate the organization of machine gun units in the National Guard so far as conditions will permit. Such units should not be added to regiments until the minimum prescribed organization shall have been provided and storage facilities completed for the housing and preservation of the guns and provision made for their proper care. The Division of Militia Affairs will, however, whenever its investigation justifies the procedure, lend every effort to further the creation of such organization and will supply the equipment from unallotted funds.

The organization prescribed for this unit in the Army at present is imperfect. Instead of being a separate and thirteenth organization in the regiment, it is a platoon composed of details from the several companies of the regiment. On account of the imperfection of this organization and the probability of its being immediately changed upon entering into active service, special authority was obtained from the Secretary of War, and has already been published, giving authority for the organization of machine gun companies in the Organized Militia as a thirteenth company, giving it the same personnel as the other companies of the regiment. While this is the correct idea for this unit, and is therefore authorized for the Organized Militia in time of peace, it should be remembered that in case of active service the present law would not permit such additional organization to be called into the service of the United States for the reason that it would not conform to the organization of machine-gun platoons in the Regular Army. To obviate this difficulty, therefore, it is suggested that when machine-gun companies are organized in Militia regiments under the special authority of the Secretary of War referred to above, that the enlisted personnel thereof should be members of other organizations of the regiment, and be considered as additional strength of the organization to which they belong, and that the commissioned personnel should be detailed from the regimental and battalion staff. In this way, if called into the service of the United States, this machine-gun unit could come in immediately under the law, and once in could then be made an independent and thirteenth company as soon as the law authorized it, which it is believed would be very shortly.

NEW TORPEDOBOAT DESTROYERS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Sept. 16 made conditional award of the contracts for the six new torpedoboat destroyers, Nos. 57 to 62, which were provided in the Naval Appropriation bill approved March 4, 1913; dependent upon the contractors' acceptance of minor modifications of guaranteed fuel consumption, these modifications being required by the Department in order that the great radius of action desired may be obtained. The awards are as follows:

One vessel to the Bath Iron Works, at \$884,000; one vessel to the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, at \$861,000; two vessels to the New York Shipbuilding Company, at \$825,000 each; two vessels to the William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, at \$881,000 each.

The final design of these vessels was developed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering to produce certain important military characteristics desired by the General Board of the Navy. These vessels are the largest of any of their class yet designed. They will have the same high sustained sea speed that has proved so successful in previous boats of the same class in the U.S. Navy. They mark a decided advance in radius of action at a high speed over previous designs, and have largely increased offensive power. A number of changes in types and location of fittings have been made still further to increase the seagoing qualities of these vessels, whose prototypes so successfully proved themselves in the heavy storms on the Atlantic coast during the past two winters. Increased space and weight has been assigned for the living accommodations of both crew and officers in order to provide all possible facilities and comforts for the personnel, so that they can remain in the highest state of physical efficiency during long cruises or when performing exacting and hazardous duty with the battle fleet.

The main characteristics of these vessels are: Length, 310 feet; beam, 29 feet 10 inches; draft, 9 feet 3 inches; displacement, 1,000 tons. Battery: Four 4-inch rapid

fire guns, four twin torpedo tubes. Machinery: Steam turbines, oil fuel burning water tube boilers.

AVIATION NOTES.

In introducing the first of a series of articles by Jacques Mortane on "The Application of Military Aeroplanes" the Editor of Flying tells us that "Mr. Jacques Mortane, who is one of the leading French authorities on military aeronautics, recognizing the additional service which special aeroplanes could render for special purposes, has been urging the French military authorities to standardize this new art by defining the nature of services to be rendered by the aeroplanes and the kind of aeroplanes required for specified purposes. Appreciating the value of the suggestion, the authorities have urged Mr. Mortane to present his ideas and his suggestions in the matter. This he has done, and the following is the first instalment of the translation of his valuable study of the subject, which will be published in France in the near future. Flying has secured the exclusive rights of reproduction in America, and Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U.S.A., on duty in the Aeronautical Division of the Signal Office in Washington, is translating it, so as to ensure a correct and authoritative translation." All the countries of the world have fleets of aeroplanes, ranging from 800 in the French army to 150 in the Japanese army, but the method of application of these aeroplanes has not been clearly defined, nor has been defined the nature of services that different kinds of aeroplanes can render to an army or division thereof. France, ahead of all nations in this matter, has been planning to use aeroplanes as auxiliaries for every branch of the service, i.e., to act with the General Staff, the cavalry, artillery, signal corps, engineers and infantry, and to have a fighting force besides. England, Germany and Russia are following the example; other countries have not advanced so far, but will eventually, no doubt, follow suit. Of ourselves Flying says: "Our loudly proclaimed preminence in naval aviation has turned out to be merely a 'sissy,' full of theoretical fizz, but without any practical bang, and that, as a consequence, the Navy we so fondly regard the first in efficiency, although but the second in size, is now outclassed by all of its possible opponents, save perhaps one, in its ability to find the enemy at sea and report with precision and despatch his maneuvers."

A tabulated list of aeroplane fatalities since the first man was killed in 1908 has been prepared by the New York Times, and is as follows: 1908, 1; 1909, 4; 1910, 32; 1911, 73; 1912, 113; 1913 (up to July), 77; total, 300.

The real danger zone for military aeroplanes, as C. Dienstbach tells us in Flying, lies in time of war at moderate heights. A squadron of aeroplanes flying very low could suddenly attack a fighting front from the flank and drop bomb after bomb while rushing along the entire line. Each machine would merely drop bombs in its tracks. A miss would be difficult. To a low-flying machine covers are as useful as they are to cavalry. But at a moderate height an aeroplane can easily be tracked on its whole course. Indeed, it draws the fire of massed infantry and artillery, consequently of a numerous percentage of highly skilled marksmen. Low flying, too, removes the serious difficulty of losing one's way, which often happens at high altitudes. The low-flying aeroplane is concealed not only behind hills, woods and villages, but also in front of them. The sky is the worst possible background for aircraft, simply because all objects are silhouetted against it. On his flight from Albany to New York for the Hudson-Fulton trophy in 1910 Curtiss was completely lost from sight while flying below the top of the Palisades. But before the low-flying aeroplane can really perform the function for which it is manifestly destined it must be protected. The vitals of an aeroplane are much smaller in volume than those of a horse. Hence they can be even more easily protected by armor without cutting down speed or mobility than were the chargers of medieval knights. Already the military nations of the world demand protected machines. In the war of the future we may therefore expect to see steering gears, motors and men all incased in bullet-proof steel sheeting. Another writer in the same periodical calls attention to the necessity of finding some way of determining the nationality of an aeroplane flying at a great height. The doubt whether a machine is a friend or not may cause the forces on the ground to lose the few fleeting moments during which they have a chance of bringing down an air scout.

TO INCREASE NEWPORT TORPEDO PLANT.

Congressman Fred A. Britten, of Chicago, introduced a bill in the House on Sept. 17 appropriating \$400,000 for enlarging the government torpedo plant at Newport, R.I. This amount will provide facilities for doubling the output of the plant. In connection with his bill Mr. Britten said he was sure he could convince even the most economical member of the House of the great necessity of supplying more torpedoes to the Navy just as quickly as possible. Mr. Britten said:

"The total number of torpedoes of all types in the Service in July of this year numbered 967, of which 268 were being converted and overhauled, while many others were fit only for target practice and experimental uses, leaving less than 700 torpedoes which might reasonably be termed as modern and first class. Just think of it, if war were declared to-morrow our great flotilla of battleships, destroyers, cruisers, torpedoboats and submarines could fire but 700 torpedoes when the entire supply of the United States would be exhausted, and we could not get an additional torpedo in this country or in Europe for love or money. The 700 torpedoes in service are not even adequate to fire two shots from each of the 463 tubes with which the various vessels of our Navy are equipped.

"The torpedo situation is as ridiculous as would be the sending of a soldier to the front in time of war armed with a first class rifle and one cartridge. Our fleet of forty destroyers is traveling the high seas to-day with from one to three torpedoes on each ship, while our torpedoboats and submarines, which must depend entirely upon their torpedoes for success in battle, are carrying as few as from none to four torpedoes on board each ship. When you consider that the total American output of torpedoes is less than one torpedo per day, or 300 each year, and that the total output of Whitehead torpedoes in Europe has been contracted for three years in advance by foreign governments, you will then understand the seriousness of the present torpedo situation.

"There are but two commercial manufacturers of tor-

pedoes in the world, the Bliss Company, of New York, and the Whitehead Company, of Europe, so that our source of supply is limited to these two companies and the addition, of course, of the total output of our own plant at Newport. The total annual capacity of the Bliss Company is 200 torpedoes a year, while the capacity of our Newport plant is 100 torpedoes per annum, a possible total of 300 projectiles each year under the most favorable circumstances. We have contracted for some 500 torpedoes from the Bliss Company, which will insure their output to us for two years to come, but their capacity could be increased if our Government would place a substantial order with them for a reasonable delivery. It would be impossible for us to purchase torpedoes abroad in time of war, even though we offer a liberal bonus to foreign Powers. You might just as well expect them to sell us their battleships, which, of course, would be out of the question.

"In 1891 the Chilean torpedoboats Lynch and Condell attacked the insurgent battleship Blanco Encalada in the harbor of Caldera, Chile, firing seven torpedoes at her, of which at least one and possibly two took effect, sinking her inside of five minutes. The Japanese obtained control of the sea in the opening of their war with China when they at Wei-hai-wei torpedoed and sunk the Chinese vessels, accomplishing more in five minutes than might have been their good fortune in a long protracted battle, and then again profiting by previous experience the Japs duplicated the operation by sinking or crippling the best portion of the Russian fleet by an unexpected torpedo attack almost before war was declared, and thus obtained control of the sea during the war with Russia, and practically insured the final success of that terrible slaughter which is still fresh in our memories.

"I should like further to call attention to the fact that a torpedo may be used almost indefinitely for target practice without impairing its efficiency, so that a goodly supply of them is like their equivalent value in cash which may be expended when war makes their use necessary. Unlike the firing of a heavy gun, the cost of firing a torpedo in practice is almost nothing. It is sent out of the tube by air pressure, and manufactures its own motive power from a tank of several thousand pounds of compressed air after it reaches the water and is speeding toward its target. After its force has been spent it remains on the surface of the water and is picked up and taken on board for recharging and further use."

THE NAVY A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

In The Navy for September Mr. Robert W. Neeser considers the battleship as an educational institution. "It has always been a question for debate in this country," Mr. Neeser says, "whether the Stars and Stripes should be represented by a large and efficient Navy, or whether a few units would not answer our purpose and meet the exigencies of the present moment. But none appears to have viewed the matter from a broad, unbiased point of view. The Navy has ever seemed a mere collection of fighting machines, i.e., dogs of war awaiting the command to rush forth to combat—a folly, a wanton extravagance. Yet to-day, when a large part of the offensive object of the Navy may seem unnecessary because of the closer and more intimate relations of nations and the higher development of mankind, the Service has proved its adaptability to fit into the new order of things and has become a large national university for the training of citizens for our Republic. While preparing the ships and their crews for the national defense, it gives its fifty thousand enlisted men a thorough practical training in the useful trades of peace. The battleship is not merely a fighting machine, but it is in every sense a complete and splendidly equipped manual training school, where men are engaged in a score of different occupations specially fitting them for careers in civil life. It is practical education designed to fit the youth to take care of himself in the world. It is the kind that will bring out all that is good, that will develop him, and make of him a man. It develops 'naval efficiency,' the qualities constituting which the London Times, in a leading article in 1890, enumerated as 'self-reliance and resource, calmness and self-possession in emergency, quickness of eye and steadiness of nerve, steadfastness in danger, self-helpfulness in difficulties, and a quick sense of comradeship'—a summary that has been neither denied nor amplified.

"The Navy teaches patriotism, and reverence for the flag and for everything the flag stands for. It instills in the youth a respect for duly constituted authority—a trait sadly lacking in the American character of to-day. It teaches the young citizen how to live healthfully and how to take care of his body properly. It gives him a broader view of life by training him in a career in which he will be capable of manual self-support; and by teaching him something about other nations it makes him appreciate what his country is, and what its place should be among the Powers of the world. And it drills in these essentials through instructors who are not theorists, but practical masters of their subjects, and the leaders physically, mentally and professionally of the men placed under their charge.

"The personnel of the Navy may, therefore, be said to consist of two separate and distinct classes: the officers, who follow a profession, and the enlisted men, who follow a trade. The one is the instructor; the other the pupil, to whom, by the way, no opportunity is ever denied of also eventually attaining commissioned rank.

"Formerly, in the 'good old days,' when the crews of our warships were recruited almost exclusively from the seafaring population of the coast towns, it was not essential that the men have any other qualifications than a mere knowledge of how to 'reef, hand and steer' a boat. But to-day the need is for an entirely different class of men. The duties of the enlisted man are complex, the modern sailor is more of a mechanic and the majority of the men are drawn from the inland states rather than from the seaboard.

"To meet these new conditions we now find schools in various sections of the United States where the men may be trained as specialists in the different duties so necessary on board the modern Dreadnought. Two large electrical schools are maintained at New York and Mare Island, Cal., for those who prove ambitious and who desire to receive the benefit of that course of instruction. Here the candidates are given a thorough training in all that has to do with the electrical work on board ship. For on the battleship of to-day nearly everything mechanical is done by electricity.

"Next, and equal in importance, to the electrical schools are the seaman gunners' classes, which are open to bluejackets who have served four years and have

clearly shown their ability. This school has two homes, one at the Washington Navy Yard and the other at the Newport Naval Torpedo Station. The class in Washington meets in February and August, and the course continues for six months, when the men are qualified (as gunners' mates) in all that pertains to the battery of the man-o'-war. The work is equally divided between the class room and the Naval Gun Factory. Instruction closes with a fortnight at the Naval Proving Grounds at Indian Head, Md. After this the Naval Torpedo School at Newport supplements the learning already acquired with an eight months' course in the manufacture and use of high explosives, the care of torpedoes, and the construction and laying of submarine mines.

"At Charleston the school for machinists furnishes an opportunity for those interested in mechanics to study engines and marine boilers, and thus acquire a theoretical and practical education to prepare themselves for petty officers and warrant officers in the artificer branch—engine room force—of the Navy. At Norfolk carpenters, plumbers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, painters and cooks are turned out by the score. There are yeoman schools for the instruction of men in the clerical duties of the Navy, the musicians' school for the training of members of the ships' bands, and the naval hospitals at the various yards where the hospital apprentices are taught the practical side of ward work, pharmacy and chemistry.

"This completes the curriculum of our great national university. Its traditions are an inspiration few other educational institutions can boast of, and its motto—'Fidelity, Obedience, and Ability'—briefly describes a type of character that has ever been a source of pride to the Service.

"Every year thousands of bluejackets who have had at least four years' training in the Navy return to civil life. None fail to secure immediate good employment, for American employers have learned through experience that the graduates from the fleet are, without exception, so well grounded in their work, so resourceful and so above the average in their ability and willingness to make suggestions, and at the same time to obey quickly, without sullenness or resentment, that they have generally welcomed men who have been trained afloat under such conditions as have existed in recent years.

"The policy of the Navy Department to better the condition of the enlisted man on board ship and increase his opportunities has done much to attract to the Navy a class of young men of whom the country may well be proud. No patriotic citizen can visit one of our great Dreadnoughts and escape a feeling of admiration when he sees the clean-cut, intelligent bluejackets who are giving their services to their country."

CRUISE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

The Navy Department has approved a cruise to the Mediterranean this autumn for the following vessels of the Atlantic Fleet, under Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger: Battleships Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont, Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio; the auxiliaries Celtic, Solace, Cyclops, Orion and Jason. The Torpedo Flotilla will not accompany the fleet.

The docking period having been advanced to Sept. 20-Oct. 2, the above mentioned vessels, with the exception of the Celtic, will leave Hampton Roads about Oct. 25 and proceed direct to Mediterranean ports in accordance with the following itinerary:

Vermont and Ohio, at Marseilles from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1; Arkansas and Florida, at Naples from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1; Connecticut and Kansas, at Genoa from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1; Utah and Delaware, at Villefranche from Nov. 8 to Dec. 1; Wyoming, at Malta from Nov. 8 to Nov. 11, at Naples from Nov. 12 to Nov. 18, at Villefranche from Nov. 19 to Dec. 1.

The Celtic will leave Boston about Oct. 20 for Naples via Gibraltar, and will thereafter move as directed by the commander-in-chief. It is expected that the Solace will arrive at Villefranche about Nov. 10, and make her headquarters at that port. It is expected that the Orion will visit Marseilles and Villefranche, and the Jason Genoa, Villefranche and Marseilles, and the Cyclops Naples and Genoa, the movements of these vessels, however, being as directed by the commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Badger.

Leaving port on Dec. 1, the fleet will rendezvous and proceed to the Atlantic coast of the United States, vessels then going to their home yards, arriving about Dec. 15.

TRIAL OF THE RIVADAVIA.

The Argentine battleship Rivadavia, which is being tried out on the Rockland (Me.) course on a displacement of 27,566 tons, has thus far fully met the expectations of her builders, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., and has covered herself with glory. The Rivadavia is twenty-six feet longer than the largest United States ships, Arkansas and Wyoming, and nearly twenty feet longer than the New York and Texas, the next United States battleships to be put through the builders' acceptance trials.

The Rivadavia on her full load displacement, with full allowance of coal, stores, ammunition, crew, etc., will be in the vicinity of 30,500 tons, it is stated by the builders. Argentina is adding to its navy two ships which have a displacement 5,000 tons larger (on trial) than any battleships which the United States has undertaken, although falling considerably short of the Pennsylvania and "No. 39," the latest ships authorized by Congress. The Japanese navy is also credited with having two battleships under construction which will be larger than the Rivadavia and Moreno.

The Rivadavia concluded her standardization trials of five miles on Sept. 16 under the supervision of the Argentine Central Naval Commission. Captain José Moneta, who is to command the Rivadavia when she is placed in commission, headed the list of Argentine officials. There were nine hundred men in the Rivadavia's crew, and the bunkers held 3,000 tons of hand picked coal, specially selected for the tests.

Her contract calls for a speed of 22.50 knots, and when the vessel finished her fifth mile over the measured mile course she had 22.567 knots to her credit, and won a record for super-Dreadnoughts. The average horsepower developed was 40,000 with her present displacement of 27,566 tons. The Rivadavia over the first mile of the five made 22.551 knots. On her second run the speed dropped to 22.486, and on her third run she made 22.556, only to be set back by the tide on her next run to 22.388. On the home stretch she forged ahead again and made a record of 22.567 knots. The boilers, it is reported, supplied ample steam and the screws proved very efficient. The maximum speed was produced with

Jupiter, sailed Sept. 16 from Tiburon, Cal., for short cruise at sea.
Michigan, arrived Sept. 16 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
South Carolina, sailed Sept. 16 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Lynnhaven Bay.
Nashville, sailed Sept. 18 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.
Utah and Delaware, arrived Sept. 17 at the navy yard, New York.
Rhode Island, Nebraska, New Jersey and Georgia, arrived Sept. 17 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Idaho, sailed Sept. 17 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Buffalo, sailed Sept. 17 from San Diego, Cal., for Tiburon, Cal.
Cassin, sailed Sept. 18 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I.
Mayflower, sailed from Chesapeake Bay for Washington Sept. 19.
Sonoma and Ontario, arrived at Newport Sept. 18.
Beale, sailed from New York for Newport Sept. 18.
Buffalo, arrived San Francisco Sept. 19.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Sept. 18, 1913.

Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: Raymond Stone and Hutch C. Cone.
Lieutenant to be lieutenant commander, Merlyn G. Cook.
Lieutenant (J.G.) to be lieutenant, George H. Bowdley.
Midshipmen to be ensigns: Elmer L. Woodside and Leonard R. Aerell.
Assistant paymasters to be past assistant paymasters: George S. Wood, Alonzo G. Hearne, Hervey B. Ransdell and Henry R. Snyder.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Sept. 11, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.
Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean to be a commander.
Lieut. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham to be a commander.
Lieut. Louis J. Connelly to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Thomas R. Kurtz to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Harold E. Cook to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (J.G.) John B. Rhodes to be a lieutenant.

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS AND NAVAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Changes in Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions No. 2, dated July 11, 1913, have been issued by the Navy Department, to take effect upon the receipt of the order.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. U. S. Macy detached Kansas; to home, wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Holden detached inspector of ordnance in charge Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to California as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hellweg to inspector of ordnance in charge Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
Lieut. Hugo Frankenberg detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to South Dakota.
Lieut. G. P. Brown detached command Terry; to command McCall.
Lieut. W. F. Jacobs to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ensign C. D. Gilroy detached Ohio; to Petrel.
Ensign P. H. Marion detached Kansas; to Paducah.
Chief Bttn. A. O. Larsen detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Severn.
SEPT. 13.—Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Landenberger, commissioned from July 1, 1913.
Lieut. H. B. Kelly commissioned from July 1, 1913.
Ensign B. H. Bieri detached Montana; to Virginia.
Ensign M. L. Deyo detached Virginia; to Duncan.
Midshipman E. L. Woodside to Idaho.
P.A. Paymr. W. R. Van Buren detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Salem.
Asst. Paymr. G. S. Wood detached Salem; to wait orders.
SEPT. 15.—Lieut. I. C. Shute detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Connecticut.
Lieut. A. K. Atkins detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Pittsburgh.
Ensigns R. J. Valentine and N. H. Geisenhoff commissioned from June 7, 1913.
Ensigns J. L. Hall, Jr., and W. A. Shaw detached North Dakota; to temporary duty Reina Mercedes.
Asst. Surgs. W. C. Espach, A. E. Younie and J. F. X. Jones, M.R.C., commissioned from Aug. 18, 1913.
Act. Asst. Dental Surg. P. G. White appointed, from Aug. 30, 1913.
Paymr. W. R. Bowne to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
P.A. Paymr. E. D. Stanley to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Chaplain L. P. Rennolds detached Nebraska; to naval training station, St. Helena, Va.
Profs. of Math. C. V. Cusachs and T. W. Johnson commissioned, from Aug. 21, 1913.
Chief Gun. B. E. Staples detached Lafayette, N.Y.; to North Dakota.
Chief Gun. Hans Johnsen detached North Dakota; to naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y.
SEPT. 16.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. K. Hewitt detached Florida; to Naval Academy.
Ensign J. W. Gates detached Rhode Island; to Cummings.
Ensign C. S. Alden detached Georgia; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney detached Utah; to naval training station, Newport, R.I.
Mach. J. D. Edwards detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Carp. J. G. McPherson to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.
SEPT. 17.—Comdr. F. A. Traut detached California; to command Colorado.
Comdr. R. C. Moody detached Bureau of Steam Engineering; to Ohio as executive officer.
Comdr. C. J. Lang detached command Colorado; to home, wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Bryant detached Naval War College; to Naval Radio Station, Va.
Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Dinger detached Utah; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. O. H. Oakley detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Utah.
Lieut. (J.G.) M. A. Libbey detached General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.; to connection fitting out Texas and on board when commissioned.
Lieut. (J.G.) F. A. L. Vossler to Navy Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Cal.
Ensign C. J. Bright detached Petrel; to Florida.
Ensign S. M. Kraus detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.; to temporary duty Glacier.
Ensign R. E. Bennett detached Petrel; to Tennessee.
Ensign R. B. Simons detached Ohio; to Petrel.
Ensign J. H. Magruder, Jr., detached Petrel; to Tennessee.
Ensign Heister Hoogewerff detached Minnesota; to Constellation.
Ensign A. R. Mack detached Ohio; to Petrel.
Ensign H. W. Hill detached Maryland; to Iris.
Midsl. L. R. Agrell detached Naval Academy; to Ohio.
Naval Constr. E. C. Hamner detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to treatment Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Paymr. Clerk A. M. Jones appointment revoked.
SEPT. 18.—Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Oliver commissioned from July 1, 1913.
Ensign G. F. Howell detached Minnesota; to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
P.A. Surg. G. B. Trible detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to Solace.
P.A. Paymr. J. E. McDonald detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Bttn. W. A. MacDonald detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Guam.
Chief Bttn. J. W. Stokley to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Bttn. J. D. Walsh detached Guam; to receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.
Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, China, Sept. 18, 1913:

Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Dungan detached Saratoga; to staff, Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.
Ensign V. J. Dixon to Saratoga.
Asst. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton detached Pompey; to home, wait orders.
Asst. Paymr. J. J. Gaffney to Pompey.
Naval Constr. J. H. Walsh to Olongapo.
Chief Mach. H. I. Lutken to Cavite, P.I.

CHANGES IN MARINE CORPS PAMPHLETS, NO. 13.

Headquarters U.S.M.C., Washington, Sept. 13, 1913.

POST EXCHANGE REGULATIONS, U.S. MARINE CORPS.
Page 7, under "Authorized credits," add the following sentence: "The amount of credit which may be extended to any enlisted man for laundry, barber, shoemaker, or tailor services, shall not exceed \$1 a month for each of such services."
Page 8, after the word "prohibited," line 6 of paragraph 14, add: "Coupon books may also be issued for use in the barber, tailor and shoemaker shops."
Page 8, between the words "exchange" and "only," line 9 of paragraph 14, insert: "or shop for which issued."
Attention is called to the fact that the present Post Exchange Regulations provide that credits given for the laundry, barber, shoemaker and tailor shall not exceed the amounts actually necessary for these services, and that a man in debt is not to be deprived of these services or the necessary toilet articles. As the credit for the above necessities has been abused in some of the exchanges, commanding officers will take such steps as will provide that the credit extended to men for the above services shall be only for such as are absolutely necessary.
W. P. BIDDLE, Major General Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

SEPT. 12.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. A. Wheeler granted fourteen days' leave on account of sickness.
Capt. Godfrey L. Carden detail in investigating pottery industry of United States extended until Oct. 10, 1913.
SEPT. 13.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Maglathlin granted fourteen days' leave.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. R. C. Weightman granted thirty days' leave.
SEPT. 15.—Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche granted seven days' extension of leave.
Second Lieut. W. P. Wishaar detached from Seneca and placed on waiting orders.
SEPT. 16.—Third Lieut. R. Donohue granted five days' leave.
First Lieut. C. F. Howell granted thirty days' leave.
Capt. J. H. Brown preparatory orders to Thetis.
Capt. C. S. Cochran preparatory orders to Bear.
SEPT. 17.—First Lieut. T. G. Crapster granted twenty days' leave.
Third Lieut. E. M. Webster granted twenty days' leave.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. M. A. Doyle granted thirty days' leave.
Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. T. Carr granted thirty days' leave.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Capt. Preston H. Ueberroth, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been directed to proceed to Louisville, Ky., for duty in connection with the Perry Victory Centennial celebration and will take with him on the trip 3d Lieut. R. Donohue, also of the Revenue Cutter Service, as his assistant.
Ensign and Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberroth are visiting Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Ueberroth at Ontario, Washington, D.C.
The cutter Seneca arrived in Halifax at 6 p.m. on Sept. 4 with the derelict Lottie R. Russell, of Bridgeton, N.J., which was turned over to the commissioner of wrecks.
The revenue cutter Acushnet left Wood's Hole to-day to assist the schooner Eldridge at Monomoy on Sept. 17, 1913.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSQUINN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
COLPAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate H. Manson, Baltimore.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. W. V. S. Jacobs, On practice cruise.
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Unalaska, Alaska.
MILMIT—1st Lieut. E. Blake, Jr., Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. H. B. West, Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Correll, Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, T.H.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry, Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger, Port Townsend, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
WINNIMMETT—Master's Mate E. N. Thacher, Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1913.

The mine planter General Old tied up to the dock at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Friday evening with the Chief of Coast Artillery aboard, accompanied by Major Smith and Major Cole, of his office. All the officers and companies of the garrison, accompanied by the band, left early Saturday for Fort Terry, where General Weaver inspected and reviewed all the troops of this coast defense organized as a regiment. He made the Artillery inspection of Fort Terry Saturday, and of Forts H. G. Wright and Michie Monday and Tuesday, sailing Tuesday at midnight. Major Heiner, I.G., arrived Tuesday and on Friday a review and inspection was held for him at 8:30 a.m.
The last of the Mansion House dances was held on Friday night and a large number of Army people were there. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas left last week, after a short stay at the Mansion House, for their home in New York. With the close of the summer hotels the winter schedule of amusements has begun on the post with "movies" three times a week and a hop once a week. The last hop was unusually large, with quite a number of the summer people, visiting officers and Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, Miss Hunter and Miss Harris, from Fort Terry.
Ensign Montgomery is spending a short leave with his family here. Major and Mrs. Moses had supper on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Davis, Colonel Allen, Colonel Skerrett and Captain Fenton. Mrs. Robinson and small daughter returned on Saturday after a short visit to Mrs. Robinson's family in Fall River. Lieut. Edgar B. Colladay is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howell.
Col. and Mrs. Davis had a charming luncheon Thursday for General Hamilton, N.Y.N.G., his aid, Colonel Smith, Major Heiner and Captain Embick. Mrs. La Forge and two daughters, Miss La Forge and Miss Mildred La Forge, returned on Friday after a delightful week spent in New York. Lieutenants Mettler and Gillespie dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Willford on Sunday. Lieutenant Wegemann has returned after a few days spent in New York.
Little Miss Adelaide Wallace celebrated her fifth birthday Thursday with a lovely children's party for Margaret and

Frances Steger, Bettie Hase, Elizabeth Nugent, Fredrika Williford, Ullie Wallace and Pollie Edmonds.
Captain Seaman returned from New York on Saturday, accompanied by his father, who was his guest for several days. Miss Celeste Hunter and Miss Mary Harris spent Thursday night on the post as guests of Miss Montgomery. Mrs. Whitney, a summer cottager and hostess, left Sunday for her home in Hartford, Conn. Major and Mrs. Waterhouse entertained with a dinner on Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Terriberry.

Lieutenant Montgomery and his brother, Ensign Montgomery, left Monday for an automobile trip to and about Boston. Col. and Mrs. Davis dined with Mr. and Mrs. Montague Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, of Fort Terry, entertained for their daughter, Miss Hunter, Saturday night. Lieutenant Montgomery, Lieutenant Wegemann and Miss Virginia La Forge went over for the party. Capt. and Mrs. Worcester spent Thursday night as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell.

Capt. and Mrs. Cardwell on Thursday had dinner for Major Heiner, Capt. and Mrs. Worcester and Mrs. Douglas. Miss Peggie Whitten, of New London, spent the week-end with Kathleen Moses. Col. and Mrs. Davis and General Weaver dined with Mrs. Furgason Wednesday night. Captain Bosley has returned from temporary duty.

The 82d, 114th and 87th Companies, from Fort Totten, the 98th and 3d, from Fort Hamilton, and the 53d, from Fort Wadsworth, returned to their respective stations Wednesday after an encampment of ten days here for target practice.

GALVESTON NOTES.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14, 1913.

There has been a heavy downpour of rain nearly every day during the last week. The dances scheduled at the Garten Verein and the Oleander Country Club were both postponed. The weekly hop at the Galvez was attended by a smaller number than usual on account of the rain.

The non-commissioned officers of the 5th Brigade extended to the officers of the 2d Division an invitation to attend the smoker and entertainment given by them Saturday night complimentary to the non-commissioned officers of the 2d Division. Fully 100 officers, representing nearly every organization of the division, were present. Among them were Brigadier General Edwards and staff, Brigadier General Davis and staff, Colonel Cornman, Colonel Waltz, Lieutenant Colonel Taggart and Captain Grant. Everyone enjoyed the evening very much, as the form of entertainment was that dear to every soldier's heart—boxing matches, quartette harmonies and vaudeville sketches.

Over six inches of rain fell during the twenty-four hours of the 11th. This deluge drained out of the Texas City camps without causing serious discomfort there. The surrounding flat country was like one large lake, and will not be in condition for drills of any kind for several days. The 5th Brigade camp at Fort Crockett was very muddy. But however hard the rain in the latter camp, it drains off in a few hours. The 22d Infantry moved over to its Texas City camp during the downpour on the morning of the 12th. This regiment had just finished its target practice on the range to the west of Fort Crockett. The 19th Infantry took the range after them and have been able to fire only a few hours during the mornings of two days. The weather is cooler, however, which is very refreshing, following a scorching dry spell.

On the morning of the 13th the battleship Michigan sailed for its post at Vera Cruz. In spite of the rainy weather, both officers and men have enjoyed the visit of the ship here. The Louisiana, with Admiral Fletcher aboard, is expected to arrive at an early date. An informal luncheon and dance was given by the senior officers of the Michigan Tuesday aboard the ship for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. John O'R. Taussig, Misses Jerusha Collins, Marguerite Labadie, Bernice Collins, Anne Minor, Emelyn Cooper, Mary Moody, Lieuts. Samuel S. Creighton, Charles C. Drake and Mr. I. P. Berry.

Col. John W. Heard, A.G., Southern Department, was in the city a few days, to meet his wife and son, Ralph, who came from New York by water. During the time he was here he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dyer.

Insp. Gen. Major A. L. Dade, of the 2d Division staff, has been granted a month's leave, which takes effect this week. Lieutenant Pace, 26th Inf., has been granted a leave for fifteen days.

The five of this year's graduates from West Point assigned to regiments of the 5th Brigade have reported for duty within the last few days. They are Lieuts. L. H. Hardin and H. B. Cheadle, 28th Inf.; Lieuts. W. A. Rafferty and R. L. Spragins, 19th Inf., and Lieut. J. F. Crutcher, 4th Inf.

FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Sept. 16, 1913.

Capt. Sidney Haight left for Los Angeles and San Francisco Sept. 15; from there he will go to Fort Riley, where he will enter the Mounted Service School. Mrs. Arthur Hanson left for Los Angeles, where she will spend the fall and winter.

Chaplain J. F. Houlihan has recently completed a large amusement hall for the soldiers of the garrison.

Dr. James Haynes had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. R. P. O'Connor, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Baird, Mrs. Len Morrison, Dr. Hew B. McMurdo, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Hanson, Capt. Duncan Elliot, Lieut. J. A. James and Miss Ethel Christensen.

Lieut. J. A. James will leave Wednesday for Chicago and New York. He expects to be gone a month. Dr. Hew B. McMurdo has returned from San Francisco, where he was recently operated on for appendicitis. He brought back a fine five-passenger Studebaker machine and will enjoy motoring this fall in beautiful Arizona.

Lieut. Arthur Hanson has tendered his resignation and will enter into business in civil life with his father-in-law. Lieut. F. C. Crawley is engaged in mapping the surrounding country adjacent to Nogales.

Life is dull for the border troops, as everything is very quiet around Nogales and other nearby towns. Only two troops of the 5th are stationed in Nogales.

Of late Box Canyon is quite a favorite picnic spot for officers of the post. Last Sunday Dr. W. A. Christensen gave a party for Dr. James Haynes, Miss Ethel Christensen, Mrs. W. A. Christensen, Dr. T. H. Edwards, Mrs. T. H. Edwards and others.

Lieut. H. W. Baird is commanding officer of Troop I. Second Lieut. W. C. Christ has been assigned to Troop B. The new officers' quarters and barracks for the men are being rushed. The foundations are completed, and from indications will be completed by the first of the year.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 18, 1913.

Mrs. Berkeley and her daughter are in Reading, Pa., guests of Mrs. Berkeley's father, Judge Bland. Mrs. Barnhardt and Miss Floy, who have been enjoying a long automobile trip through Virginia as guests of Mrs. Frederick S. Foltz, returned on Thursday. Miss Nancy Miley, who spent two weeks at West Point, the guest of Mrs. Tschappat, has returned to the post. Mrs. Teresa Dean, who has spent the summer at her cottage on Long Island, returned to the post on Saturday.

Mr. Leonard Wood and Master Osborne Wood have returned to school, the former to Harvard, the latter to Groton. Mrs. and Miss Brander, mother and sister of Chaplain Brander, who have spent the summer on Chesapeake Bay, returned on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Chester P. Barnett are here packing for their move to Lieutenant Barnett's new station, Fort Riley, Kas. Major C. D. Rhodes spent Sunday at the post, on leave from the camp at Winchester, Va. Lieut. E. F. Graham spent a few days recently at the camp at Winchester. He returned on Monday.

Lieutenant Cramer, who graduated this year at West Point, has reported for duty, and after spending several days at the post was ordered to the camp of instruction at Winchester. Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, who has been on duty at Tobyhanna, Pa., spent a short time in the post, en route to the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.

Mrs. Wood, who has been ill for over a month, is slowly improving and is able to be up for a short time each day.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

The House on Sept. 15 passed H.J. Res. 130, appropriating "for relief of destitute American citizens in Mexico, including transportation to their homes in the United States, to be expended under the direction and within the discretion of the Secretary of State, and to be immediately available, \$100,000. Authority is hereby granted to the Secretary of State to reimburse from this appropriation the appropriation for 'Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service,' for such sums as shall have been expended from that appropriation for purposes of relief and transportation in and from Mexico since Jan. 1, 1913." Mr. Bristow said: "Mr. President, I do not intend to offer any objection to the passage of the joint resolution and the appropriation of this money, but I feel that I should say that the policy which is being pursued by the administration in trying to induce our citizens to leave Mexico and abandon their property I think is very unfortunate. I have had letters from Mexico since that warning was promulgated, and I have talked with acquaintances of mine who have left Mexico, and they, men of reliability and high standing, tell me that it has made the lot of our people in Mexico very much harder than it was before the warning was promulgated, and they deeply regret that a policy has been adopted which makes the conditions there more embarrassing to them than they were before the policy was announced. But, of course, the withholding of an appropriation to relieve the distress which exists would not remedy in any way the mistakes that have been made, and for that reason I offer no objection to the joint resolution."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.R. 8234, Mr. Lever.—For the relief of Lieut. (J.G.) Hamilton F. Glover, U.S.N.

H.R. 8255, Mr. Lever.—To provide for the erection of a monument to Major Gen. Thomas Sumter.

H.R. 8256, Mr. Lever.—To appoint E. F. Slater a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army, a captain in the Medical Corps on the retired list, and increasing the retired list by one for the purposes of this act.

H.R. 8265, Mr. Britten.—For the enlarging of the Government torpedo plant at Newport, R.I., and increasing the output of torpedoes.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 18, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Mann, U.S.N., have returned and have opened their home in the Gloucester. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Howe, U.S.N., and daughter are with Mrs. Howe's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Norris, Weem's Creek Heights, West Annapolis. Commodore and Mrs. Theodor Porter, U.S.N., have returned from Buena Vista Springs Hotel, Buena Vista, Pa., where they have been spending several months, and have opened their house in Cumberland Court. Lieut. and Mrs. McNair, U.S.N., have returned to Annapolis and are at No. 4 Maryland avenue. Prof. and Mrs. Paul Capron and family, who have been at Rowley, Mass., this summer in their cottage, have returned and opened their home, 199 Duke of Gloucester street. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker, U.S.N., have taken one of the Boessel apartments on Prince George street, Annapolis.

Mrs. Field, wife of Capt. H. A. Field, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Louisiana, is visiting Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Tompkins, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N., reported for duty on Monday at the Naval Academy. It is understood that he will be assigned to the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Professor Rice, U.S.N., and family have returned to Annapolis after spending the summer on the Lakes and have opened their home on Shipwright street.

Mdsn. A. Landis and R. DeS. Horn, of the Second Class, have returned to Annapolis from their leave. Lieut. Worrall R. Carter, U.S.N., on Friday last reported for study at the Post-Graduate School, Naval Academy. Prof. N. M. Terry, U.S.N., has been designated as an assistant instructor at the Post-Graduate School.

There are now six vacancies in the corps of civil instructors in the Naval Academy, occasioned by death and promotions. With Navy derrick No. 10 in tow the government tug Standish sailed from the Naval Academy Wednesday for Norfolk, where the derrick is to be repaired.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin, U.S.N., in charge of the new recruiting station, Baltimore, reports thirty applications for enlistment and eight acceptances for the week ending Sept. 13.

The body of J. K. Peterson, water tender, U.S.N., who was scalded in an explosion on the destroyer Bailey on Friday last, and who subsequently died, was expressed from here on Wednesday to his brother, in Greenbush, Minn. Three squads of seamen attached to the Naval Academy, marching under Infantry arms, a firing party and the Naval Academy Band, commanded by Ensign Frank Lottin, U.S.N., formed the escort of the remains to the depot. Funeral services were held at the Naval Hospital, Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., officiating. They were attended by many of the shipmates of the deceased.

After serving seven years as an enlisted man in the Navy, Porter L. Atkinson has been appointed assistant physical instructor at the Naval Academy. The pay is \$1,000 per annum. Carl Brauns, of Annapolis, and Joseph Russell, of Eastport, Anne Arundel county, Md., have, after a Civil Service examination, been appointed watchmen at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., head of the aviation station here, has been in Annapolis for a few days. His three months' leave, granted after his remarkable fall of 1,600 feet, has not yet expired. He has been near his home, Rome, Ga.

Active work is now bringing the Curtiss hydro-aeroplane, injured in the accident to Lieutenants Towers and Billingsley in June last, to a condition for use. The aviation camp here has now three machines, only one of which is fit for practice. This is used by the officers on duty at the camp. Among the things needed at the camp is more room. In a report recently made by Capt. Thomas W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., head of the Engineering Experiment Station, he recommends the purchase of ten acres of land adjoining the Experiment Station for the aviation camp. The camp is located on the ground suggested for purchase, but it is there only by the courtesy of the Ferry Farm Improvement Company, the owners of it.

On Wednesday Lieut. James M. Murray and Victor D. Herber, U.S.N., of the Naval Aviation Camp, made two complete round trip flights to the mouth of the Patuxent from the camp here. The flights were made in the Burgess hydro-aeroplane, the latest addition to the apparatus of the camp, an endurance run to try the machinery. The aviators were in the air three hours. The airman alternated in managing the machine and were greatly pleased at the manner in which they were able to handle it.

A friendly effort is to be made to have restored to the Fourth Class the former privilege of coming into Annapolis on Saturday afternoons when on good conduct grade. The liberties allowed the class have been already enlarged.

The advance guard of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, to enter the preparatory schools of Annapolis, has arrived. They now number not quite a score; but as time progresses toward the entrance examinations the number usually increases to hundreds.

Having qualified physically on a re-examination, Mdsn. Elmer E. Woodside, of the Graduating Class of 1913, will now secure his delayed diploma. This was announced on Friday at the Naval Academy. Ensign Woodside was a "star" member of the class. Ensign Neil H. Geisenhoff, U.S.N., is also granted his diploma. He had too many demerits and it was withheld when the class was graduated in June. As a punishment he was ordered to take the summer practice cruise with the undergraduates, the award of his diploma to depend upon his conduct during the cruise. This was satisfactory.

Sixty members of the Fourth Class have responded to the call for football candidates. Lieut. Douglas Howard, U.S.N., the head coach, has begun preliminary work with the squad. The only assistant at present here is Prof. C. V. Cusachs, U.S.N. J. J. Reilly, formerly Yale back, who has been selected as the Navy field coach, will report at the Naval Academy on Sept. 22. The Fourth Class has promising material.

Following is the football schedule: Oct. 4, University of Pittsburgh; 11, Georgetown; 18, Dickinson; 25, Maryland Agricultural College; Nov. 1, Lehigh; 8, Bucknell; 15, Pennsylvania State; 22, New York University. Nov. 29, Army. All the games will be played at Annapolis except that with the Army, which will take place on the Polo Grounds, New York city.

The Navy supporters of athletics are looking forward with interest to the future of Midshipman Blodgett, of the Fourth Class. He weighs 200 pounds, came to the Academy with a good athletic record and made an excellent one here in baseball during the summer. He was one of the backs on the New York High School football team. He pitched this summer in ten successful baseball games out of twelve played, and also broke the Academy record in putting shot. He will join the Navy football squad.

The Fourth Class beat the Walbrook Athletic Club at baseball yesterday here by a score of 4 to 2. The battery for the Navy was Blodgett and Connelly. The same class won from an Annapolis aggregation at tennis yesterday. They took five strings of singles and the only string of doubles played.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Bethel had dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. Townsley, Monsignor O'Keefe, Col. and Mrs. Robinson and Colonel Holt. Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness gave a dinner on Friday for Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Laurson, Captain Card and Lieutenant Wilson. Mrs. Tschappat gave a charming supper and dance on Saturday for her guests, the Misses Wiley, and for Misses Vidmer, McFarland and Murray, Cadets Griffith, Loomis, Addison, Rafferty, Erwin, Gullion, Wilder, Treat and Master Dick Vidmer.

Miss Caroline Keefer, of Harrisburg, Pa., and Miss Margaret Paxton, of Walla Walla, Wash., have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Keefer. Major and Mrs. Murray's guest over Sunday was Mr. Nicholas Cushing, of New York. Mrs. Cleveland Garrison, wife of Lieutenant Garrison, 26th Inf., arrives this week to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Householder.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Friday, Sept. 12. Mrs. Logan and her daughter, Miss Emily Logan, entertained with a pretty dance for girls and cadets at the hotel on Saturday evening. Mrs. Hilgartner, of Austin, Texas, and her daughter, Miss Annabelle Hilgartner, spent several days recently at the hotel. Mrs. Hilgartner is a sister of Mrs. Lewis Morey, wife of Captain Morey, now at Fort Robinson. Lieut. and Mrs. Rice's guests for the week-end were Capt. and Mrs. Wagner.

Mrs. Adams, of New York, stayed over Sunday as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Laurson, Miss Vidmer, Cadets Treat, Gillette, Kuhn, Gullion and Kennard. Mrs. Davenport, of West Virginia, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Paul Larned.

On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan's guests at dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. Avery and Mrs. Mitchell. Gen. and Mrs. Craigie, who recently were here some days at the hotel, entertained a week ago Saturday with a pretty supper and dance for their granddaughter, Miss Krayenbuhl. Other guests were the Misses Treat, Murray, Hilgartner, Cadets Krayenbuhl, Woodward, Maguire, Hudnutt, W. E. Burr, Treat and Butts.

Colonel Kuhn spent Sunday here as guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart. On Monday Col. and Mrs. Kuhn, who have been spending the summer here with Mrs. Vidmer, left for their home in Washington. Mrs. Holderness entertained on Tuesday afternoon with a delightful tea party for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Stilwell, Lieutenant Stilwell having recently reported for duty in the Department of English. The guests were received in the library of the officers' mess. Mrs. Laurson presided over the chocolate and Mrs. MacMillan poured tea. Among the ladies there were Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Keefer, Robinson, Tschappat, Vidmer, Baer, Wildrick, Donovan, Caffery, Malven, O'Hara, Householder, Philip Gordon, Asensio, Mitchell, Misses Marian and Helen Townsley.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick and small son, Jackie, spent the week-end visiting in Blairsville, N.J. Mrs. Maybach, wife of Capt. Alfred A. Maybach, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Bethel. Mrs. Mitchell was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier, of Garrison, entertained on Saturday evening with a very handsome dance for their daughter, Miss Frazier, a debutante of this season. Special boats and carriages were sent for the guests from West Point, who included Major and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Newman, Miss Marian Townsley, Captain Downing, Lieutenants Chase, Perego, Curry, Godfrey, Lewis and Sturgill.

Col. and Mrs. Bethel's guests at supper on Sunday were Mrs. Alfred A. Maybach, Captain Downing, Lieutenants Godfrey and Morrissey. Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, of Brooklyn, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder on Monday. Lieutenant O'Hara goes to Sea Girt, N.J., for a couple of days this week to take part in the shooting tournament.

A number of the foreign riflemen, who were at Camp Perry, Ohio, taking part in the International Rifle Matches, are expected to visit the post on Sept. 24. Mrs. Hamilton and daughters, Charlotte and Helen, of Elizabeth, N.J., are guests of Mrs. Hamilton's sister, Mrs. Youngberg, for several days this week.

Football practice is attracting much interest and as the weather has been decidedly cool the coaches are busy looking over the squad and finding out just what material they have to work with. Lieut. Thomas Hammond arrives this week to assist Lieut. Daly, the head Army coach. Lieutenant Hammond will put special attention to the training of the ends. The grandstands around the gridiron are being set in place. Tennis and golf enthusiasts and their admiring friends are occupied with the tennis and golf tournaments taking place this week.

The Army squad got its first taste of real football Sept. 17 when Coach Daly sent two teams into a twenty minute scrimmage of two halves. Benedict kicked two field goals for the 'Varsity team. Hobson did some splendid open-field running. Benedict's first field goal came after the 'Varsity team secured the ball on a fumble on the scrubs' twenty-yard line. Failing to gain, Benedict dropped back to the thirty-yard line and booted a pretty field goal. In the second half Hodgson and Allman worked the ball to the scrubs' five-yard line, but the 'Varsity could not push it over and Benedict then scored his second field goal. The 'Varsity lineup was as follows: Hodge and Markoe, ends; Winne and Weyand, tackles; Huston and Jones, guards; McEwan, center; Pritchard, quarterback; Allman and Hodgson, halves, and Benedict, fullback. Lieut. "Tom" Hammond has arrived and joined the Army coaching squad.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 16, 1913.

Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Herr and children are guests at the Sherwood Inn. Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven gave a club supper Saturday for Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr, Misses Scriven and Lieutenant Wingate. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained with a dinner on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Major Theodore C. Lyster, Col. Ira A. Haynes, Col. Henry C. Davis, Mrs. Frank W. Coe, Mrs. Holcombe, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley.

Mr. Cooper Barnes left for Washington last week, to enter on a course of studies, before taking an examination to enter West Point. Miss Creamer, guest of Mrs. Kimberly for a month, returned to her home in Baltimore on Friday. Mrs. Guy Mix and son have returned from Narragansett and Balti-

more. Mrs. George F. Adams, Miss Adams and Mr. Faunce Adams have returned from White Sulphur Springs, W.Va.

Mrs. Holcombe and Lieutenant Holcombe gave a club supper Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Mott, of New Orleans; Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Knight, Major Samuel A. Keppel, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards gave a bridge party for Mrs. W. C. Knight, Mrs. Perry M. Gallup, Mrs. Pirie, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Vose and Mrs. Robert Arthur. Col. and Mrs. Strong gave a club supper Saturday for Col. Millard F. Harmon, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Major Joseph P. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin. Another club supper was given the same evening by Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Morse for Mrs. Tupper, Miss Scott, Miss Coester, Major Theodore C. Lyster, Mr. and Mrs. Collier.

Col. Frederick S. Strong left Sunday for Charleston, to return here in two weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin will leave their house inside the fort and take the quarters recently vacated by Capt. Harry T. Matthews. Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur has left the hospital and is now at her home, convalescing from a very long siege of typhoid fever. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker had a dinner for Capt. Archibald H. Sunderland and Lieut. William Watts Rose and Mrs. Bradley. Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Allen Kimberly, Miss Florence Stewart, Misses Ann Brown, Bessie and Helen Kimberly left Sunday for a stay at Goshen, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward E. Farnsworth and children returned on Thursday from a month's stay in Massachusetts.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1913.

A beautiful hop was given in the post gymnasium on Monday evening by the officers and ladies of the 29th Infantry. Col. and Mrs. Mallory received. The 29th Infantry band rendered the music. During the evening punch was served and a delicious supper, consisting of salad, sandwiches and coffee, was served. Those present were Major and Mrs. Shockey, Major and Mrs. McFarland, Major and Mrs. Settle, Captain Wells, Chaplain Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Darrow, Captains Waldron, Humphrey, Beecham, Moss, Shelton, Madden and Payne, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt and Lieutenants Castle, Robb, Polhemus, Jones, McAlpine, Dewey, Morrissey, Emery, Dravo, Rudolph, Larned, Fuller and Mallory, Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rich, the Misses Dorothy Haeblerle, Lammerts, Marjorie and Ruth Webster, Helen Walsh, Winifred and Sarah Hall, Mary and Catherine Wheeler, Marion Shepherd and the Messrs. Walter Haeblerle, Oscar Allen, Ray and Roy Haskell, Carl Dutton, Melville Walsh, Ray Robinson and John Hall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mason were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wells for dinner on Tuesday. Mrs. Myrtle Hatch, of Texas, arrived Sept. 7 and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner. Miss McClure, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron during the past few weeks, has returned to her home in West Virginia. Mrs. Styer attended a luncheon, given in her honor at Niagara-on-the-Lake, on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Shockey gave a dinner on Friday for Mrs. Styer, Miss Edith Watkins, Captains Madden, Moss and Shelton. Mrs. Ellis was the guest of Mrs. Frank Hopkins for dinner on Friday. Mrs. Waldron and little Bill left on Wednesday afternoon to visit Mrs. Waldron's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Powell, in Huntington, W.Va., where they will remain until Captain Waldron is settled at Governors Island. They will be greatly missed from Fort Niagara and Youngstown, where they have made themselves beloved by all.

Major McFarland has been detailed for duty with the General Staff, and he and Mrs. McFarland are packing to go to their new station, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Huggett visited friends in the post on Monday. Mrs. Woolfolk entertained at bridge and tea on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Styer. Her guests were Mesdames Andrew, Rich, Dean, Ellis, Johnson, Woodward and the Misses Barton and Went. Mrs. Rich and Mrs. Andrews won the prizes.

Mrs. Andrews entertained at bridge and tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Styer. The guests were Mesdames Kelley, Ellis, Woolfolk, Johnson, Hall, Rich, Dean, Woodward and the Misses Balmer and Andrews. Prizes were won by Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Rich. Mrs. Styer has left Mrs. Balmer's house and is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dean, at their home on the Lake Road.

Mrs. Humphrey and little Mary left on Saturday to visit Mrs. Humphrey's father, Mr. Waring, in Plainfield, N.J. Miss Marjorie Leech has been the guest of her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt, during the past few months and she has now returned to her home. Mrs. Mallory is a recent arrival at Fort Niagara. Lieutenant Brandt has sold his saddle horse, "Dick," to General Barry, as he has received orders to sail on the November transport for the Philippines.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, accompanied by Captain Beecham and Mrs. Hatch, met with an accident on Sunday, while returning from a motor trip to Niagara Falls, where they had been to luncheon. About one mile from Lewiston, on the new boulevard, Lieutenant Wagner's machine met with another touring car, and owing to a pile of dirt which half blocked the road the machines collided, were overturned and thrown entirely off the road. The occupants, all except Lieutenant Wagner, were thrown clear of the wrecks, but Lieutenant Wagner was pinned beneath the machine and was saved from suffocation by the chauffeur of the other machine, who managed to drag the weight off of him. Lieutenant Wagner is now in the hospital, recovering, and the three other occupants are but slightly bruised. It was a very narrow escape from death. Lieutenant Fuller, of the class of 1913, has reported for duty with the 29th Infantry.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 9, 1913.

At Hotel del Coronado Saturday evening was held a ball in honor of the Army and Navy people now here, including those at Fort Rosecrans, the aviation camp and on board the naval vessels now in port, the latter numbering sixteen, of all classes. Music was furnished by the band from the Maryland. Many dinner parties were given prior to the ball. Captain Condon, of Fort Rosecrans, entertained fifteen. Captain Kenyon, U.S.N., had a like number. Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, of the aviation camp, was host to six. Paymaster Reeves, U.S.N., had seven. Others who entertained were Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman, of the Pittsburgh, Paymaster Collins and Lieutenant Tahafero, U.S.A.

Ensign Daniel S. McQuarrie, U.S.N., is registered at the U. S. Grant Hotel. He was formerly on the South Dakota, but has just been ordered to the torpedo boat Whipple. Sunday afternoon the Maryland's band gave a military concert in Balboa Park, which was enjoyed by a large crowd.

King Alfonso, of Spain, has directed Don Juan Riano y Gayangos, Spanish Minister to the United States, to attend in person the Carnival de Cabrillo, to be held here Sept. 24 to 27, at which time statues will be dedicated for monuments to Cabrillo and Balboa and a cross will be erected to the memory of Father Junipero Serra, the leader of the Franciscan padres who established the California missions in the eighteenth century.

Mrs. W. P. B. Prentice entertained eight guests at dinner Friday evening at her home, 3601 Eighth street, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer, of the Pittsburgh. Col. Sidney M. Hedges, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, is a guest at Hotel del Coronado.

Fort Rosecrans, Sept. 12, 1913.

Major McManus left for San Francisco Saturday, Aug. 30. On Sept. 1 Chaplain Hunter and family left for a week's sojourn at Tent City, Colorado. Sept. 4 Major and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner Mrs. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake and their guest, Miss Bickley.

Capt. T. C. Harris, O.D., arrived Friday and took lunch with Lieut. and Mrs. Drake. He is the guest of Major and Mrs. Davis, while on the post. Captain Hines, Q.M.C., arrived Friday to inspect the electrical appliances and left Saturday night for San Francisco. Captain Harris also left on Saturday night.

Capt. and Mrs. Condon gave a very pretty dinner at Coronado Sept. 6 for Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Page, Lieut. and

Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Miss Sarah Hunter, Lieutenant Perron, Captain Hines, Mr. David Hunter, Miss Goodier, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton left Sept. 6 for the East, Mr. Brereton to accompany the body of Lieutenant Love, of the aviation camp on North Island, who was killed on Thursday last, and Mrs. Brereton to visit her people at Annapolis.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 9, being the wedding anniversary of Major and Mrs. Davis, also Mrs. Page's anniversary and Miss Hunter's birthday, a triple evening party was planned by Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Page. It was in the form of a supper party. There were all kinds of stunts to perform and poems to be read. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Mrs. Page, Captain Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieutenant Perron and Miss Sarah Hunter. After the jolly supper all left for their quarters.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 12, 1913.

At the Wednesday clubhouse yesterday afternoon about seventy-five guests enjoyed a bridge party at which the hostesses were Mrs. Edmund F. Parmelee and her daughter, Mrs. Frank H. Kelley, jr., wife of Ensign Kelley, U.S.N. The guest of honor was Mrs. Harold P. Parmelee, wife of Ensign Parmelee, U.S.N., and daughter-in-law of Mrs. E. F. Parmelee. Among those assisting the hostesses were Mesdames A. A. Ackerman and Marcus Miller and Misses Blanche and Marion Vogdes. Mrs. John McClellan, wife of Brigadier General McClellan, entertained yesterday afternoon at her home, 2750 Fourth street, in honor of Mrs. Philip Andrews, wife of Comdr. Philip Andrews, of the U.S.S. Maryland. Exquisite prizes of cut glass were given at bridge.

Ensign Charles G. McCord, of the Annapolis, entertained on board shortly before that vessel left this port, the guests of honor being Misses Verna and Laura Hinckley and Miss Ida Seymour. Wednesday Manager John Hernan, of Hotel del Coronado, entertained at a large dinner in honor of the Army aviators on North Island. Covers were laid for forty guests, who included Capt. Arthur S. Cowan, Lieutenants Ellington, Morrow, Dodd, Taliaferro, Carberry, Post, Ward, Muller, Cole, Seydel and Sherman.

After being out on the practice grounds during the week, the cruiser Pittsburgh has sailed for San Pedro. The Maryland will spend a few days inside this harbor.

With Major Herbert R. Fay and Lieut. Don M. Stewart, respectively, in command, the local companies of Coast Artillery and Naval Reserves of the California National Guard participated in the laying of the cornerstone of the quarter-million-dollar California state building at the Panama-California Exposition grounds to-day. Lieutenant Governor A. J. Wallace was present and made the chief address of the day.

Mesdames John McClellan, A. A. Ackerman and W. R. Maize attended an auction bridge party this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Theron Tracy, given in honor of her sister, Mrs. Carleton Chapman, of New York.

In a local morning paper to-day appeared a story of the escape from the refugee camp on Point Loma of Capt. F. Mendez and three brother officers of the Mexican Federal army. They had been given the freedom of the camp and of the city on their promise not to try to leave, but while across the bay in the city on Thursday they secured an auto and left for Tia Juana, the point at which the international boundary is crossed, some sixteen miles south of San Diego, and made good their flight into lower California. They were pursued by a detachment of American troops from the camp, but were not overtaken, although their baggage was secured before it had crossed the line.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 13, 1913.

Major Alonzo Gray, I.G.D., Port Sam Houston, Texas, who was at the post inspecting equipment, returned to San Antonio on Friday. Capt. John M. Lewis, 13th Cav., was a visitor in El Paso this week from his station at Anapra, N.M. Lieut. D. W. Sherwood, Med. Corps, passed through El Paso this week, en route to his new station at Culberson's ranch, in New Mexico.

Capt. James M. Burroughs, 2d Cav., returned to the post this week for a few days from his station east of El Paso, where his troop is doing patrol duty on the Rio Grande.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Lewis, 13th Cav., stationed at Anapra, N.M., a few miles from El Paso, recently entertained in honor of Mrs. Edward P. Rockhill, wife of Major Rockhill, retired, the affair, however, being very informal. Mrs. Stephen M. Kochersperger on Wednesday at the Country Club gave a delightful breakfast complimentary to Miss Helen Winn, daughter of Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, who is to be married in October to Lieut. Walter Hunter, 2d Cav. A six-course menu was served. Those present were Miss Winn, Mrs. Winn, Mesdames E. D. Scott, P. D. Lechridge, W. E. Clark, Charles W. Fenton, Marshall Magruder, E. R. Coppock, C. H. Ladd, E. A. Myer, J. K. Brown, Arthur P. Watts and R. Beck.

Major Charles N. Barney, local recruiting officer in El Paso, has been instructed to recruit for a limited time to fill vacancies in the Field Artillery and Corps of Engineers.

Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, 2d Cav., who are spending a two months' leave touring California in their automobile, are having a delightful time and crossed the desert without and discomfort. Mrs. George F. Bailey, wife of Lieutenant Bailey, 13th Cav., has gone to Clint, Texas, where the latter is stationed with his troop.

Pvt. Arthur Kahn, 14th Cav., died at the post hospital last week, following an operation for acute appendicitis. He was with his troop on border duty at Boquillas, Texas, and was brought to the post hospital. His remains were sent to his home in Milwaukee.

Troop K, 2d Cav., won in the baseball game this week played with Troop L by a score of 10 to 8.

Troop M, 13th Cav., in command of Capt. Harry N. Coates, which has been stationed at Columbus, N.M., has been ordered to El Paso, to relieve Troop C, of the same regiment, under command of Capt. Thomas Corcoran, who will proceed to Columbus.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 14, 1913.

Mr. Fraser and Mrs. Frank Lewis and children, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Graham, left for their home in San Antonio, Texas, on Sept. 8. Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained at dinner Sept. 9 for Dr. Hans Schwegel, Austrian Consul, and Baron Gensan and Miss Baker. Ladies' night at the club Tuesday was enjoyed with cards and dancing by Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Miss Hazel Van Deusen, Miss Baker, Dr. Schwegel, Baron Gensan, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Oliver, Miss Robertson, Lieutenant Marks, Captain Waring, Dr. McEnery, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Major and Mrs. Shook, Miss Slade, Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieutenants Titus, Elliott, Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Milliken, Miss Joslin, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Weller, of Denver, Mr. Schmidt and the Misses Schmidt.

On Tuesday Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson and Miss Oliver were luncheon guests of Mrs. J. S. Murphy, of Denver, going afterward to the society matinee at the Orpheum. Last Saturday Mrs. Van Deusen was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. F. O. Vaile at the Denver Country Club. Miss Robertson, accompanied by Bob and John Brooks Wheatley and "Gigi," left for her home in San Francisco on Thursday.

Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained at dinner Sept. 12 for Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Vaile, Miss Harriet Vaile and Miss Agnes Vaile. Major and Mrs. Gambrell were dinner hosts on Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Redding, Mr. and Mrs. Channing Little, Mr. Ruble and Dr. McGraw, of Denver. Mrs. Edward A. Elliott and two children arrived Saturday to join Lieutenant Elliott.

Capt. J. B. H. Waring, M.C., is a recent arrival in the post. Mrs. Elliott M. Norton has had to undergo a severe operation for appendicitis. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Pope in Denver on Saturday. After luncheon they all motored out to Littleton and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Johnson for tea and tennis. Col. and Mrs. W. E. Ellis celebrated their wedding anniversary on

Sunday with an informal dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beans and son, of Denver.

Col. and Mrs. Dodge, who have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodman Butler, left on Sunday for Fort Des Moines, Iowa, en route to their home in Washington, D.C.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 5, 1913.

Mrs. Crane, wife of Col. Charles J. Crane, 9th Inf., has returned to the garrison after spending several weeks with her husband at Camp Perry. Mrs. J. T. Harris has returned home after a visit with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Dunbar, of Parkersburg, W. Va. Mrs. Harris also went to Camp Perry, where she spent a few days with her husband. Major Henry H. Bandholtz has been assigned to duty with the 9th Infantry, effective Oct. 15.

Mrs. Carr and son, Mr. Carr, of Tennessee, have returned home after visiting Mrs. Carr's daughter, Mrs. Howard G. Davids. Mrs. A. U. Loeb has returned to the post after a pleasant stay at Camp Perry with the 9th Infantry. Mrs. Davis C. Anderson has returned from a month's visit with relatives and friends.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas J. Johnson are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a daughter, Anne, at the home of her parents, at Henderson, Ky.

Lieut. C. G. Sturtevant goes to Pittsburgh for recruiting duty, temporarily relieving Capt. H. S. Hathaway, who is ill with typhoid fever.

On the eve of departure from Camp Perry for Fort Thomas, the 1st Battalion of 9th Infantry, with headquarters and band received orders to Cleveland to take part in the Perry Centennial Celebration. The troops will be in Cleveland about a week, returning to this post Sept. 19.

Miss Ruby Conway, aged thirteen, stepdaughter of Private Hawkins, of the Mounted Detachment, was severely burned on Friday afternoon at her home on Oak street. She was doing some ironing when the gasoline iron, which she was using, apparently went out. Without turning off the flow of gasoline, Ruby, thinking there was no more fire in the iron blew down the tank as the directions told and the hidden flame and gas poured over her chest and body. Her mother put out the flames as quickly as possible, but not before her clothing had been consumed and the child had been terribly burned. Dr. J. A. Robertson dressed the body, but is unable as yet to tell the outcome. Chaplain Wallace H. Watts baptized her on Sunday afternoon with a simple but touching service.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Sept. 8, 1913.

The post is very quiet during the absence of the 1st Battalion at Camp Perry. The three companies, F, G and H, under command of Major George B. Duncan, returned to the post on Saturday from several days' drill at the target range. The 1st Battalion, with headquarters and band are expected here Thursday, Sept. 11.

Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant, wife of Lieutenant Sturtevant, and daughter, Miss Margaret, have returned to the post after spending several weeks with Lieutenant Sturtevant's relatives at Clarksburg, W. Va. Mrs. Rethers, wife of Capt. Harry F. Rethers, has returned to the garrison from Camp Perry. Lieut. E. V. Heidt returned from Camp Perry to spend a week's leave.

Chaplain Wallace H. Watts entertained with an informal dinner party on Friday. Mrs. Bookmiller, wife of Major Edwin V. Bookmiller, and Mrs. Harris, wife of Lieut. Hunter Harris, and children, will return to the post from Camp Perry the latter part of the week. They will motor down in their automobiles, which they have had with them in camp for the past month.

Mrs. John T. Harris, wife of Lieutenant Harris, will return home this week from Parkersburg, W. Va., where she has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. H. Dunbar.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 13, 1913.

Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, who has been making her home in Bremerton for several months, leaves Sept. 29 for San Diego, Cal., to meet her husband when the Yorktown returns from Mexican waters.

Major and Mrs. Randolph C. Berkeley had dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Z. E. Briggs and her mother, Mrs. Martin, of Los Angeles, Cal., Miss Mitchell and Comdr. R. H. Leigh, of the Galveston. Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang entertained at bridge Monday for Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen and Lieut. E. P. Moses.

Surg. and Mrs. Cook entertained at dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Washington, Naval Constr. and Mrs. D. C. Nutting, Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou and Surg. and Mrs. Whitmore. Mr. Westervelt, of Seattle, son of Assistant Naval Constructor Westervelt, is spending the week at the yard as the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman.

Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou have returned from a month's vacation spent at Gearhart-by-the-Sea, Ore., and Soldad Hot Springs, in the Olympic Mountains. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton arrived Friday from Portsmouth Navy Yard and have taken up their quarters in the house for the commanding officer of the Marine Barracks.

Capt. Charles Svensen, master of tugs at the navy yard, resigned his position Monday and left Tuesday to take a position in the Canal Zone.

Paymr. and Mrs. Van Buren entertained at bridge Wednesday in honor of Miss Katherine Theiss, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Mollie Sclater, of Hampton, Va. Other guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Comdr. and Mrs. Washington, Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz, Mrs. Van Ausdal, Paymr. and Mrs. Farwell, Ensigns Marsh, Brow and Heron, Lieutenants Treadwell, Coman, Lando, Miller and Reineck. Prizes were won by Mrs. Thomas Washington, Miss Theiss, Commander Arnold, Ensigns Marsh and Miller.

Dr. L. W. McGuire was detached from the naval hospital last Saturday and, with Mrs. McGuire, left for Mare Island. The Doctor is under orders to take some insane patients to the hospital at Washington, D.C. Dr. I. W. Robbins, now on duty at the naval training station, Mare Island, will relieve Dr. McGuire at the local hospital.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Berkeley and Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer. After dinner the guests were joined at bridge by Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Comdr. and Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Forbes and Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson. Lieut. F. R. King, executive of the Oregon, has been detached and ordered to the Annapolis, at Mare Island. Ensign S. O. Greig will command the Oregon. Mr. H. R. Glise and Mr. Sharpless, of Seattle, were guests Thursday of Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams, ordered detached from command of the West Virginia on Oct. 15, expects later to be ordered to duty at the naval magazine on Ostich Bay.

Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz and Mrs. Mollie Sclater returned Tuesday from a ten days' trip to Alaska. Miss Cornelia Brown, spending the summer here with her cousins, Paymr. and Mrs. Brown, leaves Tuesday for her home in Indianapolis. In honor of Miss Brown a number of the yard people gave a picnic at the naval magazine, on Ostich Bay, last Thursday.

Lieut. E. P. Moses entertained at bridge Thursday evening for Paymr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Lang, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates, Comdr. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieutenant Commander Jensen and Lieut. and Mrs. Almy. Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen will leave their cottage on the beach west of Charleston and move to the Draemel cottage on Second street, Bremerton.

Asst. Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt, Mr. Eugene West and Mr. Howard Hughes, of Seattle, gave a dinner-dance at the Brown Owl Inn, Seattle, Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Pauline Wilcox, of Middletown, Conn., guest of Miss Dorothy Stimson. Dr. Isadore Cohen, recently detached from the cruiser Chester, on the Atlantic coast, has been ordered to duty on the cruiser Charleston, to relieve Dr. G. B. Whitmore, who has been ordered to the yard hospital. Lieut.

H. R. Keller has been detached from the cruiser New Orleans and ordered to the destroyer Lamson, on the Atlantic coast. The crew of the cruiser West Virginia gave a large ball in the Coliseum at Bremerton Friday evening.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 16, 1913.

Surg. Isaac W. Kite, Mrs. and Miss Kite, who have spent the summer at Stony Man's Camp, Va., have returned to their apartment in the Cordova, Washington, D.C. Mrs. William Galt, Misses Mary and Susie Galt, who spent the summer at their country home, Charlotte county, have returned to their home, Westover avenue, where Miss Elizabeth Galt, of New York, is their guest. Mdsn. Edward Philip Yeatman has been the guest of his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Yeatman, for two weeks, before returning to the Academy. Paymaster Zane spent the past week in Washington.

Master George Van Orden, son of Capt. and Mrs. George Van Orden, entertained at a charming birthday at his home in the barracks, navy yard, last Monday.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gillmor have returned to their home in the yard. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. E. Lackey and Civil Engr. and Mrs. Cox are expected to-day.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, from Washington, inspected the Neptune Friday. Asst. Civil Engr. R. F. Spalding, Public Works Dept., is spending the week at Port Royal, S.C.

Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward is spending some time at Burbank cottage, Virginia Beach. Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberoth returned this morning from Washington, where she has been the guest of Miss Elizabeth Thompson for a few days. Miss Bessie Kelly has returned from Washington, D.C.

Lias reported for duty here in connection with the recruit depot. Major P. S. Brown, recently returned from leave, has been appointed a member of the General Court in place of Lieutenant Morrison. Lieut. and Mrs. George Pegram have returned from a month's leave. Lieut. Edward H. Loftin has reported here for duty on the Bailey, which, after repairing, will sail for Annapolis.

Mrs. Herman Stickney, who has been spending the summer on Long Island with Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Milbrads, Bate street, and will leave next week to join Commander Stickney in Philadelphia, where he is stationed. Misses Esther and Sallie Byrnes have returned from Winchester, Va., where they spent the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Simpson, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ryan, Lynnhaven River, will leave to-day for Annapolis, where Lieutenant Simpson will be stationed.

Mrs. Harry B. Jordan arrived Thursday from the Philippines and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burrows, Duke street. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Brumby has joined Mrs. Brumby and children in the mountains for thirty days' leave.

A detachment of fifty-five marines arrived at the barracks last Tuesday from Winthrop, Md.

The next smoker at the training station will be held Sept. 26.

The first entertainment of the season was held Thursday evening on the Vermont, under direction of the Navy Y.M.C.A. A delightful musical program was followed by a short address on "Association Work" by Mr. W. E. Adams, one of the international secretaries. Misses Louise Wilson, of Portsmouth, sang several solos, with violin obligato by Mrs. Wilmer E. Adams, of New York, who also played several brilliant solos on the violin. Miss Erminie Weddo sang the latest "rags." Mr. Harold Massengill sang several German solos. Mr. Gilbert E. B. Wheeler, of the Y.M.C.A., accompanied. All numbers were thoroughly appreciated by the Vermont's men.

Two of last Tuesday's postponed field day events were held at the training station Thursday—a standing broad jump, won by S. K. Wyatt, Co. N., distance, 8 ft. 9½ inches; Co. N won from Co. M in the tug-of-war.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 15, 1913.

Col. R. N. Getty, 27th Inf., accompanied by his wife and daughters, left last Friday for Galveston, Texas. Robert N. jr., is to attend school in Milwaukee. Major and Mrs. Sargent on Thursday last gave a beautifully appointed dinner for Col. and Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. McNamee, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Moses and Major Sargent's brother, who was his guest here, en route for Yellowstone Park and a hunting trip in Montana.

Capt. and Mrs. J. R. McAndrews are quartered at the Officers' Club for the remainder of Captain McAndrews' leave, after which he will join the 6th Cavalry at Texas City. Lieut. Manfred Lanza, 27th Inf., is here for a few days, returning from duty at Camp Perry, to his detail with the Militia of Louisiana at Baton Rouge.

Captain Bates has secured an extension of leave and will be here with his family another month. Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Fries are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter last Friday, Sept. 12. Mrs. Fries' mother, Mrs. McCune, has been very ill with ptomaine poisoning, but is rapidly convalescing.

Miss Blanche Flanagan, of St. Louis, for some time the guest of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Proxmire, was the victim of a sudden attack of appendicitis last week. She was taken to the hospital at Lake Forest and successfully operated upon. She will soon be back in the post. Mrs. Proxmire and young son returned from Lake Forest last Friday.

Miss Marion Moses gave a farewell party for Miss Georgianna Getty last Thursday, asking the High School crowd, Alfred and Roland McNamee, "Boo" Sargent, Homer Sargent, Bob Bishop, Jonas McCune.

Captain Hickok, 15th Cav., has been ordered to report at Fort Myer as regimental adjutant, and Lieut. Chauncey St. C. McNeill has been detailed as military instructor at St. John's College, Annapolis, so the squadron of Cavalry will return from Winchester two more officers short. Mrs. Hickok is still here, packing, and Mrs. McNeill is in Washington with her parents.

Col. and Mrs. William Shunk are quartered at the Officers' Club during the period of Colonel Shunk's test ride. Colonel Shunk is temporarily in command of department headquarters at Chicago. He and Major Sargent began the ride together, last week.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Sept. 14, 1913.

Troops B and D left the post at 6 a.m. Sept. 7 on a hike to Chadron, Neb., where they attended the Dawes County Country Fair. The troops returned Sept. 13. The officers with the troops were Captain Craig, Lieutenants Talbot and Smith.

Bishop Beecher, of Nebraska, held services in Crawford on Sunday, Sept. 7, when several of the post children were confirmed. A number of officers and their wives attended the services. Mr. Parkinson held services in the chapel Sunday evening.

Sunday noon Captain Long celebrated his birthday and had as dinner guests Mr. Habegger, Lieutenants Grimes and Henry. Mr. Simpson, of Omaha, is the guest of his son, Lieutenant Simpson, for a few days.

Cole's Circus was in Crawford the afternoon and evening of Sept. 8 and drew a large crowd from the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scott's dinner guests on Tuesday were Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds. Capt. and Mrs. Lowe's guest, Mrs. Crozier, and small daughter Virginia, arrived Wednesday for a visit of several weeks. Miss Lowe had a little luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. Talbot, Lieutenants Grimes and Simpson. The same evening Lieutenants Grimes, Simpson and Lutz gave a dinner at the club for Miss Lowe, Mrs. Talbot and Dr. Landerdale.

Captain Lowe took an auto load of friends to Chadron on Thursday to witness the Indian dancing at the fair. Those in the party were Mrs. Craig, Ethel and May Craig, Bob and Virginia Lowe, Captain Cass, Miss Pouder, Mrs. Crozier and Virginia. The party left at 6 a.m., returning about 7:30 p.m., after a most enjoyable day. Mr. Habegger took his two

sons to Chadron on Thursday to attend the fair. On Friday Mr. Habegger and Edmund Habegger attended the county fair at Harrison, Neb.

Friday Mrs. Talbot's dinner guests were Miss Lowe, Lieutenants Grimes and Simpson. After dinner the party took a beautiful moonlight ride over the Buttes.

Troops B and D returned from Chadron Saturday afternoon, after a week spent on the fair grounds.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Sept. 15, 1913.

Since Wednesday, the first day of the hunting season, several officers have made short hunting trips into the hills. The principal game is prairie chicken, ducks being more scarce. Major S. H. Elliott, Capt. C. A. Dolph and Mr. W. A. Trumbull spent Wednesday in search of game. Dr. R. J. Foster and Mr. E. T. Comegys have been out since then. As a result all of the families along the line have been enjoying wild fowl for dinners.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan and Marion and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen and Jack are making the Spearfish Canyon tour, via Deadwood, to-day and to-morrow. Capt. L. W. Oliver, on the sick list for two weeks since he was hurt in a polo game, is far enough recovered to ride horseback again.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Moffet, Miss Moffet and Lieutenant Robins. Mrs. Heidenrich is conducting the Officers' Mess at present. It has been in the hands of Mrs. Bernard until lately.

Capt. C. A. Dolph, Q.M., has improved and refurbished the bowling alley for use this winter. He also is having a cement tennis court made at one side of the clay one.

Miss Waltz and Miss Elaine Waltz were hostesses at an informal gathering last week for Mrs. Moffet, Miss Clarke, Miss Moffet, Miss Rose Clarke and Miss Helen Moffet. Watermelon was served. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Degen shipped their household furniture this week to Fort Riley, Kas., where Lieutenant Degen enters the next class at the Mounted Service School. They intend to leave the last of this week.

Troop I, 12th Cavalry, starts to-morrow on a five-day practice march through Spearfish Canyon. The officers who go along are Captain Moffet, Lieutenants Maize, Patterson and Edwards, post exchange officer.

Col. and Mrs. J. T. Clarke, Miss Loughborough, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver and Lieutenant Taulbee left early yesterday morning on a five-day camping trip to Sand Creek. Mr. E. B. Moffet and Mr. E. B. Davis, his guest, left last Thursday for Mr. Davis' home in St. Charles, Ill., where they will spend a short time before returning to school at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.

Miss Waltz and Miss Elaine Waltz hunted wild grapes in Boulder Canyon Monday. They drove up the canyon in a mountain wagon and returned that same afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Weeks, of Kansas City, and Lieutenants Garrison, Robins and Jacobs.

Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Moffet and Dr. L. B. Peck were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Foster at dinner Sept. 12. Mrs. Robert R. Fleming and two children, Guy and Blanche, left Monday morning for Galveston, Texas, to join Chaplain Fleming, who is encamped there with the 19th Infantry.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 15, 1913.

Lieut. F. G. Turner, 13th Cav., was a recent guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire. Lieutenant Blain, Sig. Corps, with his company, passed through Crook a few days ago on the way to Fort Leavenworth from Fort Omaha. Mrs. C. C. Rosewater, of Omaha, was a luncheon guest of Mrs. Farnham on Sept. 10.

Major French arrived Sept. 12 from Galveston to attend the wedding of his daughter, Marion, which is to take place Sept. 20. Major and Mrs. Switzer gave a swimming party, complimentary to Major and Mrs. Hornbrook and Miss Hornbrook, on Sept. 10. Tea was served at their quarters afterward, others present being Mesdames Nesbitt, Farnham, Younglof, GlenDenning, Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire, Mr. Switzer and Mrs. Rosewater, of Omaha.

Mrs. French and Miss French arrived home to-day after spending the summer at Fort Ogleshorpe, Winchester, Va., and New York. Mrs. C. C. Rosewater gave an Orpheum party Sept. 13 for Mesdames GlenDenning, Nesbitt, Switzer, Farnham and Younglof. A minor operation was performed on Master Harley Hallett a few days ago. Harley's playmates are glad to see him out again.

The Nebraska National Guard are having their annual target practice on the Fort Crook rifle range, near Plattsmouth, Neb.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ADAMS.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 13, 1913, a son, Frederick Phelps Adams, to the wife of Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, U.S.N.

ANDERSON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 16, 1913, a son, Lorain Anderson, to the wife of Ensign Lorain Anderson, U.S.N.

ARMSTRONG.—Born at Casa Blanca, San Juan, P.R., July 22, 1913, a daughter, Jane Constance Armstrong, to the wife of Capt. William H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regiment.

CLARK.—Born at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, Aug. 27, 1913, a son, Albert Patton Clark, jr., to Dr. and Mrs. Albert P. Clark, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

GOODALE.—Born Sept. 10, 1913, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to the wife of Capt. G. S. Goodale, 23d U.S. Inf., a daughter.

HARTS.—Born at Madison, Conn., Sept. 9, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Col. William W. Harts, U.S.A., a daughter.

HENDERSON.—Born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. S. L. Henderson, U.S.N., at the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, on Aug. 15, 1913, a son, who died four days after birth.

LARNED.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 5th U.S. Inf., at West Point, N.Y., a daughter, Louise Davenport, Sept. 12, 1913.

MONROE.—Born at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Sept. 9, 1913, a daughter, Virginia Isabelle, to the wife of Capt. William H. Monroe, C.A.C., U.S.A.

MOUNTFORD.—Born at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Sept. 17, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick A. Mountford, Const Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MUIR.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 13, 1913, a daughter, Edith May Muir, to the wife of Lieut. James I. Muir, 22d U.S. Inf.

O'CONNOR.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 11, 1913, a daughter, Patricia O'Connor, to the wife of Lieut. James A. O'Connor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

SHIPP.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30, 1913, a daughter, Betty Morgan Shipp, to the wife of Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, U.S.N.

SLOAN.—Born at Woodmere, Long Island, on Sept. 13, 1913, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 4th U.S. Field Art., a son, Robert Sage Sloan, 2d.

WOOD.—Born Sept. 2, 1913, at Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert Elkington Wood, a son, Robert Whitney.

MARRIED.

ABBETT—TILNEY.—At San Diego, Cal., Sept. 9, 1913, Lieut. Harry J. Abbett, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jean Tilney Jackson.

BROADBENT—BEST.—At New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 8, 1913, Ensign Ernest W. Broadbent, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline E. Best.

CHARLTON—LAWRENCE.—At New York city, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1913, Lieut. Alexander M. Charlton, U.S.N., and Miss Harriet Lawrence.

COOK—GLAZIER.—At New York city, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1913, Ensign George M. Cook, U.S.N., and Miss Catherine Pauline Glazier, of Brookline, Mass.

LORD—COOPER.—At Rockland, Me., Sept. 6, 1913, Lieut. Kenneth P. Lord, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen E. Cooper.

PAGE—WRIGHT.—At New York city, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1913, Capt. John Henry Page, jr., 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Edna B. Wright.

ROBERTSON—HOSMER.—At Youngstown, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1913, P.A. Surg. Gardner E. Robertson, U.S.N., and Miss Louie Mandana Hosmer.

ROSS-SIMMONS.—At Norfolk, Va., Sept. 11, 1913, Lieut. Charles C. Ross, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Simmons.

THOMAS—PRATT.—At Westchester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1913, P.A. Paymr. George C. Thomas, U.S.N., and Miss Bertha Leeta Pratt.

VAN NOSTRAND—KLEIN.—At Floral Park, Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 18, 1913, Mr. Charles N. Van Nostrand and Miss Maude I. Klein, daughter of Col. John F. Klein, 10th Inf., N.G. N.Y.

DIED.

BISHOP.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10, 1913, Mrs. Richard H. Bishop, mother of Mrs. W. V. Tomb, wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Tomb, U.S. Navy.

CARTER.—Died at Franklin, Tenn., Aug. 29, 1913, Col. Moscow Branch Carter, cousin of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., and an uncle of Mrs. Scranton, wife of Lieut. E. E. Scranton, U.S.N.

CASANOVA.—Died at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Sept. 8, 1913, Dr. Juan J. Casanova, father of Mrs. Benteen, wife of Capt. F. W. Benteen, 12th U.S. Inf.

COATES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 13, 1913, Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Coates, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. Charles E. Coates, 27th U.S. Inf.

COLLINS.—Died in Colorado, Sept. 12, 1913, Mrs. Mary Burnham Collins, wife of Mr. John S. Collins, and daughter of the late Col. H. B. Burnham, U.S.A., and older sister of Mrs. Merriam, wife of Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A.

DRESSSEL.—Died Sept. 15, 1913, at her home in Washington, D.C., Mrs. Louise Dressel, widow of Otto Dressel, and mother of Mrs. Henry G. Lyon, widow of the late Major Henry G. Lyon, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Howard Thompson, aged seventy-seven years. Interment at Columbus, Ohio.

HUNICKE.—Died at Colon, Panama, Sept. 12, 1913, Felix H. Hunicke, formerly a cadet midshipman, U.S.N., who resigned June 1, 1889, and who served as a lieutenant in the Volunteer Navy 1898-1899.

KOBBE.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 12, 1913, Mrs. Isabella Hoffman Kobbe, wife of Major Gen. William A. Kobbe, U.S.A., retired, and daughter of the late Brevet Major Gen. William Hoffman, U.S.A.

LAUDERDALE.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Sept. 16, 1913, Mrs. Josephine Jane Lauderdale, wife of Major John V. Lauderdale, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Lieut. Dean Hall, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

STEINMETZ.—Died at Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Aug. 15, 1913, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Steinmetz, Phil. Scouts.

WARD.—Died near Lake Buntzen, B.C., Sept. 1, 1913, George B. Ward, son of Brig. Gen. Frederick K. Ward, U.S.A., retired.

WRIGHT.—Died at Newark, N.J., Sept. 17, 1913, Col. Edward H. Wright, formerly U.S. Army, who resigned from the Army April 25, 1863.

SEA GIRT SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey and New York Rifle Associations began at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 12. Three out of the four events shot off were won by marksmen of the District of Columbia. Two of them, company team events, went to Co. K, of the 1st Regiment, and the 1st Regiment won in the interstate regimental team event. The 2d Regiment of the District of Columbia was second in two of the events.

Capt. A. J. Macnab, 14th U.S. Inf., took first honors in the Gould Individual Rapid Fire Match, with a total of 149 out of a possible 150. Corp. E. W. Spencer, U.S.M.C., and Pvt. James Stewart, 1st Mass. Cavalry, took second and third places, respectively, with scores of 147 and 146. The day's summaries follow:

Company Team Match.—Co. K, 1st District of Columbia, 332; Co. C, 4th New Jersey, 330; Troop B, New Jersey, 323; 2d Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, 322; Co. K, 2d District of Columbia, 319; Co. L, 3d Pennsylvania, 307; Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania, 303.

Interstate Regimental Team Match.—First District of Columbia, 588; 2d District of Columbia, 847; 2d New Jersey, 820; 4th New Jersey, second team, 819; 71st New York, 810; 3d New Jersey, 793; 3d Pennsylvania, 787; 4th New Jersey, first team, 783.

New York Company Team Match.—Co. K, 1st District of Columbia, 387; 2d District of Columbia, 380; Co. C, 4th New Jersey, 379; 71st New York, 375; Co. L, 3d Pennsylvania, 371; 3d New Jersey, 370; Co. K, 2d District of Columbia, 359; Troop B, New Jersey, 357; 2d Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, 356; Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania, 331; 1st Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, 284.

Corporal Moore, of the U.S. Marine Corps, in shooting in the Expert Match Sept. 13 lacked but one point of a perfect score on his fifteen record shots at the 1,000-yard range. His miss occurred on the fourth shot and the bullet struck so close to the line of the bull's-eye that it required a special decision.

The Company Team Match, Tyro and the Cavalry Team Match were won by New Jersey marksmen and the District of Columbia riflemen repeated their performance of Sept. 12 in the Interstate Regimental Team Match and the Company Team Match by taking first and second places in the Cruikshank Trophy Match. A summary of the shooting on Sept. 13 follows:

Expert Match.—Corporal Moore, U.S.M.C., 74; Major W. B. Martin, New Jersey, 73; Major W. S. Price, New Jersey, 72; Corporal Austin, U.S.M.C., 72; Pvt. James Stewart, 1st Massachusetts Cav., 72; Corporal Blade, U.S.M.C., 71; Corporal Tewes, New Jersey, 71; Corp. Cedric B. Long, Massachusetts, 71; Sergeant Kase, U.S.M.C., 71; Sergeant Gardner, U.S.M.C., 70; Lieutenant Colonel Tewes, New Jersey, 70. Possible, 75.

Company Team Match.—Co. C, 4th New Jersey, 145; Co. K, 2d District of Columbia, 143; Co. L, 4th New Jersey, 134; Co. K, 71st New York, 133; Co. K, 3d Pennsylvania, 132; Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania, 130; Co. E, 1st Pennsylvania, 127; Co. L, 3d Pennsylvania, 127; Troop E, 1st New York, 126; Co. E, 4th New Jersey, 122; Co. A, 4th New Jersey, 122; 1st Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, 119.

Cruikshank Trophy Match.

Team	Yards.	600 Totals.
1st Regiment, D.C.	200	500
2d Regiment, D.C.	185	495
3d Regiment, N.J.	176	493
71st Regiment, N.Y., first team.	174	493
4th Regiment, N.J., first team.	171	488
4th Regiment, N.J., second team.	175	487
2d Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry.	171	487
2d Regiment, N.J.	171	487
3d Regiment, Pennsylvania, first team.	167	482
71st Regiment, N.Y., second team.	153	478

Cavalry Team Match.—3d New Jersey, 453; 2d Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, 451; 2d New Jersey, 449; 1st Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry, 449; 1st Squadron, New York Cavalry, 448; 1st Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry, 397. Possible, 500.

In the McAlpin Trophy Match, shot on Sept. 15, the U.S. Marine Corps won, with a total score of 1,050. The Massachusetts team was second, with 1,037.

Corp. E. J. Blade, U.S.M.C., won the Swiss Match, with a continuous string of eighteen bull's-eyes.

Capt. W. H. Richard, of Ohio, broke the world's record for consecutive bull's-eyes on the 500-yard range with 16-inch targets, by scoring twenty-three without a miss in the Meany Match. After he made a perfect score of ten he kept shooting, according to the rules of the match. Corp. R. B. Moore, U.S.M.C., was second, with seventeen bull's-eyes. Sergt. C. B. Long, Massachusetts, had a similar score, but his sighting shot put him in third place.

J. B. Hessian, of Delaware, won the 71st Regiment Rapid Fire Match, which closed Sept. 13, with 103. G. W. Chesley, of Connecticut, was second, with 152.

In the Libbey Trophy Match, Sergeant Nordstrom, U.S.M.C., with a score of 93, took first honors. Most of the contestants, believing that Captain Clifton, 15th U.S. Cav., with a score of 92, would be the winner, had left the ranges before Nordstrom finished.

The contest for the Nevada Trophy, presented by the Army and Navy Journal to the New Jersey State Rifle Association,

was won on Sept. 16 by Capt. George H. Emerson, of Ohio, with a total score of 143; W. E. Reynolds, of New York, was second, with 141, and Major William B. Martin, of New Jersey, third, with 140. The match was shot on the 600, 900 and 1,200-yard ranges. There were 100 entries.

In the New Jersey State Rifle Association Two-man Team Match, shot on Sept. 16, Captain Eddy and Captain Richard led with 191, and Major P. R. Wolf and Lieut. Robert Sears were second with 190.

Capt. W. H. Richard, of Ohio, in shooting in the Spencer Match at 1,200 yards on Sept. 17, not only won the match, but established a new record by making the remarkably fine score of 74 points out of a possible 75.

The contest for the Dryden Trophy was hotly contested by Regular and National Guard teams. It was finally won by the team from the Massachusetts Militia by just three points over New York. The Massachusetts team scored 1,143 and New York 1,140. Other scores were: District of Columbia, 1,135; New Jersey, 1,132; Marine Corps, 1,129; U.S. Cavalry, 1,128, and U.S. Infantry, 1,121. The team representing the District of Columbia in the Dryden Trophy Match, shot on Sept. 17, made a new team mark for the 200-yard range with 7-inch bull's-eyes when it totaled 395 out of a possible 400, an average of 49 1/4 a man.

The Officers' and Inspectors' Match, an individual event, was won by Capt. K. K. V. Casey, of Pennsylvania, with a score of 99, out of a possible 100. He scored 50 out of a possible 50 on the 1,000-yard range and 49 on the 600-yard. Lieut. A. B. Drum, U.S.M.C., was second with 97.

Sergeant Robinson, U.S. Cav., who made a continuous string of sixteen bull's-eyes on the 600-yard range Sept. 18, won the Hayes medal match. Sergeant Farquharson, of the U.S. Marine Corps, was second, with fourteen bull's-eyes; Capt. W. H. Richard, Ohio, third, with thirteen, and Lieut. Col. W. A. Tewes, New Jersey, fourth, with twelve. Lieut. O. F. Snyder, 17th U.S. Inf., and P. O. Pugnali, Argentina, each made ten bull's-eyes. With an aggregate score of 194 out of a possible 200, Corp. J. Landers, of the U.S. Cavalry, won the Sea Girt championship match, leading over a field of more than one hundred marksmen. Sergt. Cedric B. Long, of Massachusetts, was second, with 193. Lieut. J. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., wins third place by virtue of his superior shooting on the 1,200-yard range. His total score was 192 points.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

CONNECTICUT.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, has issued orders which make the organization of state troops fully comply with the requirements of the War Department. Very little change was necessary. The following are extracts from the order, which was approved by the War Department:

G.O. 36, Sept. 16, 1913, A.G.O. In compliance with the requirements of Cir. 8, War D., Office of the Chief of Staff, Division of Militia Affairs, Washington, Aug. 1, 1913, the following organization, effective Oct. 15, 1913, is prescribed for the Connecticut National Guard:

Organization.—Adjutant General's Department: One brigadier general, one major, Assistant to Adjutant General. Inspector General's Department: One major.

Judge Advocate General's Department: One major. Quartermaster Corps: Two majors (one as assistant to the acting chief quartermaster), three captains, two first class sergeants for general headquarters, two first class sergeants for C.A.C., one first class sergeant for each state armory, and the authorized number of other enlisted men as required.

The authorized strength for the Medical Department and sanitary troops is given in detail in the order.

Ordnance Department: One major and two ordnance sergeants.

Signal Corps: One field company, type B.

Cavalry: Two troops.

Field Artillery: One battery.

Coast Artillery Corps: Thirteen companies.

Infantry: Two regiments and one separate company (colored).

To carry out the provisions of this order the following officers are reappointed, transferred, placed on the retired list, or discharged as follows:

Adjutant General's Department: Col. William E. F. Landers to be major, with rank from date of original appointment, and assigned to duty as assistant to Adjutant General.

Inspector General's Department: Col. Edward Schulze to be major, with rank from date of original appointment.

Quartermaster Corps: Col. Michael J. Wise to be major, with rank from date of original appointment, and assigned to duty as assistant to acting chief quartermaster.

Ordnance Department: Capt. Roland F. Andrews and William F. Alcorn transferred to the Infantry as assistant inspectors of small-arms practice. Captain Andrews is assigned to duty with the 1st Infantry, and Captain Alcorn with the 2d Infantry. Capt. Percy H. Morgan is transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps.

Major George A. Cornell, Q.M.C., and Capt. Otto Mantei, O.D., being in excess of the number of officers authorized in these departments, are transferred to the reserve.

There not being sufficient mounted troops in this state to authorize the continuance in the Service of a veterinarian, Vets. Grover C. Atwood is honorably discharged.

Adj. Gen. George H. Wood, of Ohio, announces that to conform to the organization of the Army the Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments, Ohio National Guard, are consolidated into one corps, designated and known as the "Quartermaster Corps, Ohio National Guard," and the officers of the several departments indicated will be transferred thereto and designated as the officers of the Quartermaster Corps by the titles of rank held by them upon the date of transfer. For the year 1913 the matches of the Ohio National Guard will be held at Camp Perry, Ottawa county, Ohio, Sept. 23 to 26, inclusive, beginning Sept. 23 with the Regimental Team Match for the championship of Ohio, to be followed, in succession by the Company Team Match for the team championship of Ohio, the State Individual Match, the Revolver Team Match, the Individual Revolver Match, and the Officers' Revolver Team Match.

Owing to some internal trouble in the 2d Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., several officers have sent in their resignations, it is reported. These officers, it is said, include Capt. J. C. B. Stokes, of Battery A; 1st Lieut. W. H. Kaiser, of Battery B, and Capt. A. S. Hamilton, of Battery C.

Quite a number of crack shots of the National Guard of New York will take part in the shooting contests on the rifle range at Peekskill to be held as follows: Headquarters prize, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Brigade, and Naval Militia prizes, Monday, Sept. 22; Governor's trophy and Adjutant General's trophy, Tuesday, Sept. 23; State prize, Wednesday, Sept. 24. There will be teams from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 12th, 14th, 23d, 47th, 69th, 71st and 74th Regiments of Infantry, 22d Engineers, 1st Cavalry, 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, and 1st and 2d Battalions of Naval Militia. The principal match is the State Match, shot by teams of twelve men each, at 1,000 yards slow fire, and a skirmish. It was won in 1911 by the 74th Regiment team from Buffalo, which won all the contests its members were eligible to enter. There were no annual contests held in 1912, owing to the discontinuance of the new range at Blauvelt.

Col. William G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has decided to form his battalions in order of sequence according to the letters of the alphabet, instead of the old system according to the seniority of captains of companies. This new move complies with the method of the Army, and it is understood that some or later orders will be issued making it compulsory that all battalions be so formed accordingly, A, B, C and D constituting the 1st Battalion, etc. This method saves much confusion and has been found to work to no disadvantage in regiments of the Guard where it has been tried.

Colonel Lombard, commanding the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts, under date of Sept. 1, says: "The recent tour of duty was disappointing in view of the fact that only five companies finished their service practice, but, notwithstanding this, it is believed that some little benefit was derived by all companies, the officers and enlisted men of which showed an interest in the work, and an esprit de corps that was highly commendable." The percentage of attendance at the recent tour of camp duty, based on a maximum enrolment, is as follows: 5th Co., 95.55 per cent.; 8th Co., 95.94; 8th Co., 98.94; 11th Co., 98.18; 10th Co., 97.73; 7th Co., 97.72; 12th Co., 95.45; 9th Co., 93.03; 3d Co., 91.52; 6th Co., 83.03; 2d Co., 81.36; 1st Co., 77.58; headquarters, 70.70, making an average attendance of a maximum enrolment of 91.06 per cent.,

against an average of 90.32 per cent. in 1912. He announces the resumption of regular indoor drills, and that the annual Small-Arms Competition of this corps will take place at the Bay State Rifle Range, at Wakefield, Sept. 24, for which suitable trophies will be awarded.

Some National Guardsmen of Indiana, in camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, recently indulged in what they considered fun with the crews of the Fort Harrison car line. During the night they soaped the rails of a sidetrack in the reservation and it took much shoveling of sand to get the cars out on the main track. It is regretted these jocular men could not have been caught and sobered down in the guard house for a week, with loss of pay, as a lesson for the next camp.

Upon receiving evidence that there had been fraudulent scoring during the rifle practice of the 2d Regiment of Infantry of Pennsylvania, at the Essington range, Adjutant General Stewart promptly issued orders directing that all scores reported for small-arms practice in that regiment up to Sept. 1 of the current year be thrown out as fraudulent, and that the scores returned for Co. I for the season of 1912 be also disallowed. This action was taken by The Adjutant General after a thorough investigation had been made under his direction by Major Beary, Assistant Adjutant General. "The matter was first brought to the attention of General Stewart," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "by the military editor of the Inquirer early in the current year, during a talk over military affairs. Information brought to the Inquirer from an unquestioned source contained astounding allegations of fraud on the part of officers and men of Colonel Turner's regiment. When mentioned to General Stewart he promptly disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, but when told of the rumors and the straight talk in the several Philadelphia armories he at once got busy."

The matches to be shot will be the following: State Match, for teams of eight men from each arm of the Service, slow and rapid fire; the Distinguished Marksman Match, open to all marksmen in the Guard, company matches for teams of five men, and pistol matches for individual matches. The annual rifle and revolver competitions of the Connecticut National Guard will be held at the state range, East Haven, Oct. 3 and 4, 1913. Major Earl D. Church, O.D., will be the executive officer.

The Pennsylvania State Army Commission has awarded the contract for a new armory for Cos. A and K, 8th Infantry, stationed at York. The cost of the building is to be \$34,800, exclusive of the site which was donated to the state. The new building will be of two stories and have the drill floor on the second story, somewhat similar to the armory of the 22d N.Y. The first floor will have a large hallway extending its full length, from front to rear, the company quarters being on each side. The material to be used is fully fireproof, flat arch tiles for floors, light brick for all partitions. Efforts are being made to secure a site for an armory in Philadelphia for the 2d Troop and Troops G and H, Cavalry, and Co. B, Engineers. The Armory Commission has already set aside \$150,000, and it only remains for the city of Philadelphia to furnish the site to have the work started.

Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., president of the Military Athletic League, recently made a visit to Washington to see some officials at the War Department relative to having a representation from the Army take part in the coming tournament of the Military Athletic League of the United States. Colonel Hotchkiss received assurances that the War Department would be glad to help along the matter. The tournament will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, from Nov. 3 to 8, inclusive. The 22d Engineers will be represented in the tournament.

The Squadron A Association of New York will hold its annual meeting at the armory on Oct. 10.

NAVAL MILITIA, N.Y.—COMMODORE FORSHEW.

The particulars of the competition for figure of merit prizes for the organizations of the Naval Militia, N.Y., for the season of 1913, are announced by Commo. R. P. Forsheaw, as follows:

	Marksman qualifying on first string.	Marksman qualifying in less than five strings.	Strength.	Figure of merit.
1st Div. 1st Battalion	2	26	50	28.00
2d Div. 3d Battalion	10	27	69	26.81
3d Div. 3d Battalion	10	28	73	26.03
6th Div. 3d Battalion	3	12	31	24.19
5th Div. 3d Battalion	6	20	56	23.21
3d Div. 1st Battalion	3	16	43	22.09
2d Div. 2d Battalion	2	27	69	21.01
5th Div. 2d Battalion	6	29	84	20.83
6th Div. 1st Battalion	2	7	22	20.45
1st Div. 2d Battalion	1	30	76	20.39
4th Div. 1st Battalion	3	21	71	18.90
4th Div. 2d Battalion	2	21	76	15.13
3d Div. 2d Battalion	2	16	77	11.69
7th Div. 1st Battalion	0	12	57	10.53
1st Div. 1st Battalion	1	15	78	10.26
8th Div. 1st Battalion	1	10	60	9.17
5th Div. 1st Battalion	2	10	74	8.11
1st Div. 3d Battalion	0	5	55	4.55

The prizes are won by the first three divisions named, in their sequence, and commanding officers thereof will designate suitable prizes for purchase by the Assistant Adjutant General.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

If plans of Major Monson Morris, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 12th, can be perfected there will be an instructive demonstration of moving a war strength battalion out in the country to check a supposed enemy, who has succeeded in blowing up railways to such an extent that transportation over the lines is completely stopped.

Major Morris proposes to rush his battalion in automobiles, auto trucks and auto buses to a certain point, where he can operate against the supposed enemy, having first been informed of the location of the enemy's strength, etc., by scouts which he will send off in advance of the battalion. Two field guns and a detail to man them from the 1st Artillery will also go with the battalion in motor trucks.

The experiment will be one of unusual interest, as it will be the first time that such a large body of troops has been moved by auto trucks and buses. It is intended that the battalion shall move fully equipped for field service.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Lawrence W. Young, The Adjutant General of North Carolina, in speaking of the future of the National Guard recently, said, in part:

"The advancement made in the last decade ought to convince any thinking man that with the proper encouragement we will measure up to any standard that may be prescribed. All that we ask is, first, that Congress shall enact a law removing the legal hindrance as to our availability in case of war; second, that we be allowed at least some compensation for the time given to be able to render good and efficient service when called to arms. And in return we will give them a force that can be depended upon to lay our lives upon the altar of our country in the event that she should call upon us."

"The National Guard must needs be under the supervision of the states as provided by the Constitution, and so long as that provision obtains we have a right to expect that the states shall make such appropriations as are needed to at least provide armories and to maintain the same. And just in proportion to the amount appropriated therefor will the organizations measure up to the standard set by the United States Government."

"It is not fair to expect the soldiers of North Carolina to compare favorably with those of New York, who receive from the state approximately \$134 per man, while we receive only \$13. I cannot be persuaded that our Legislature, composed of men who glory in the fame of this grand old commonwealth and who are descendants of the heroes of Guilford Court House and Kings Mountain and heirs to the heritage handed down by the brave sons of North Carolina who were 'First at Bethel, furthest at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, and last at Appomattox,' will impose this unreasonable task upon us. They surely hold the traditions of our grand old state with just as much reverence as we do, and since it is a fact (however loath we may be to admit it) that the dawn of

Schlitz in Brown Bottles does not have that disagreeable taste

so often found in beer in light bottles. We reprint below an extract from an opinion rendered by another famous scientist:

"Bottles of strong glass should be selected. They should never be of colorless glass, inasmuch as through the influence of light the beer will not only take on a disagreeable odor and taste, but will also become turbid."

(Lintner.)

Extract from *Die Maltz and Bierbereitung*. Published by E. Leyser, Director of the Brewing Academy in Augsburg. Tenth Edition, Stuttgart, 1900, page 680.

This is one of the authorities quoted by Dr. Robert Wahl, President of the Wahl-Henius Institute of Fermentology, to corroborate his own opinion.

Schlitz is made pure and the Brown Bottle keeps it pure from the brewery to your glass.

Schlitz
The Beer
That Made Milwaukee Famous.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz"

universal brotherhood of men is yet but hope in the distance, it behooves them as well as us to see to it that North Carolina shall be ready to take her place in the first line when the war that is sure to come is upon us. "We cannot afford to let the National Guard go by default. Wipe it out, and we will live to see the flag that to-day waves over this land of the free trampled in the dust and spat upon even in the bounds of these United States by a motley and alien race which has no regard for our laws and no reverence for the principles that would cause any of us to give up our lives."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CLODOPPER asks: Has a mess steward the right to carry the food of the company home? He says that he has the privilege to do so. Answer: God forbid that anyone should take the food away from the hungry soldiers, leaving them to starve, while the mess steward's family and friends revel in the luxuries of a whole company's mess. Now if it be "the crumbs that fall from the rich [poor enlisted] man's table" that he wishes to carry home to his dog and chickens, stay him not. Perhaps his C.O. and the medical officers are only too glad to see the camp kept free of garbage. If the company keeps its own chickens and pigs—that's another question.

C. B. asks: A soldier is discharged from the Cavalry May 21, 1913, being qualified as sharpshooter at date of discharge. He re-enlists in the Coast Artillery Corps May 24, 1913, and is transferred back to the Cavalry Aug. 9, 1913. Is he entitled to pay as sharpshooter from date of transfer back to the Cavalry to May 23, 1914? Answer: See A.R. 1368.

E. P. asks: Enlisted May 13, 1899; discharged May 12, 1902; re-enlisted Aug. 1, 1902; discharged July 31, 1905; re-enlisted Aug. 11, 1905; discharged July 15, 1907, by reason of S.O. 138, Par. 11, headquarters Dept. Mo., July 3, 1907; re-enlisted July 16, 1907; discharged July 16, 1910; re-enlisted July 26, 1910; discharged July 23, 1913, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Aug. 16, 1913, and serving on present enlistment. What is my term? Answer: You were in your ninth year of continuous service when the new pay law went into effect May 11, 1908, and you remained in that period until your discharge in 1910; you are now in your fifth period.

C. F. W. asks: Will the Government give me transportation to Chicago if it exceeds the mileage from the place of enlistment from twenty-five to fifty miles, or will they only give me transportation not to exceed the mileage from the place of enlistment? Answer: You would pay the other twenty-five or fifty miles yourself.

A. R. asks: (1) Are the members of the Coast Artillery Corps staff of the line of the Army? (2) Must the members of the C.A.C. staff have authority to re-enlist as married men? Answer: (1) and (2) Yes.

A. W. asks: Are soldiers of the U.S. Army, in uniform, allowed over on the Bedloe's Island boat gratin, regardless of the fact that they are not stationed at that post? Answer: Visitors must pay.

E. B. S.—The order relating to examination for commission

in the Philippine Scouts was a circular published by the War Department under date of April 4, 1912, and may be obtained upon request. It is not contemplated that an examination for the Scouts will be held this year, as there are sufficient eligibles on the list to fill all vacancies likely to occur during 1913-1914. Enlisted men of the Army are permitted to take these exams.

J. B. R. asks: (1) What are the amendments and proposed amendments to the Constitution since the fifteenth? (2) Could the examinations for sergeant (clerk), Q.M. Corps, and sergeant first class (clerk) be taken together? Answer: (1) Two have been ratified since the fifteenth; the sixteenth amendment provides for direct election of Senators; the seventeenth gives the Congress power to levy an income tax, which power is now being exercised in the pending tariff bill; every Congress has its list of bills seeking to amend the Constitution, among those now before Congress being bills relating to: Popular approval of bills, prohibiting alcoholic traffic, time for convening Congress, term and election of judges, election and term of President, vetoing separate items of bills, woman suffrage, trademarks, rights of foreigners, hours of labor, forbidding polygamy, four-year term for Representatives. (2) Apply to Chief Q.M.C.

C. H. asks: Having served an enlistment in the U.S. Navy and being honorably discharged, could you please inform me if there are any inducements of a government position of some sort and how it may be gotten? Answer: Send to Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for circular of examinations. Why not return to the Navy and work up to chief gunner?

A. C. asks: (1) Date of arrival of transport Sheridan at San Francisco on trip leaving Manila in March, 1900. (2) Date of arrival of transport Grant at Manila on trip leaving San Francisco in July, 1900. Answer: (1) Sheridan sailed from Manila March 6, arriving at San Francisco April 1. (2) Grant left San Francisco July 3, arriving at Chefoo, China, July 30; Taku, China, Aug. 3; Manila Aug. 17.

E. F. C. asks: (1) Did a notable single ship encounter take place off the mouth of the Santee River, South Carolina, during the Civil War? (2) Have war vessels by the names of Beehive or Porcupine been in commission in the U.S. Navy? Answer: (1) On March 27, 1862, the U.S.S. Restless (A.V. Lieut. E. Conroy) took as prize vessels two schooners and a sloop, laden with rice and corn. She scuttled and burned the schooner George Washington, burned the sloop Mary Louisa, sent to Philadelphia the schooner Julia Worden (condemned). On June 20, 1862, off Santee River, the U.S.S. Albatross took as prizes and condemned the Treaty, Louise, North Santee and two lighters, all cotton laden. (2) We have had the Asp, the Wasp, the Fly, the Hornet, the Scorpion, and the Mosquito, but no Beehive. The Porcupine was a schooner of eighty-three tons, carrying one 32-pounder gun, and took part with the U.S.S. Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Scorpion, Somers, Trippe and Tigress against the British Detroit, Queen Charlotte, Lady Prevost, Hunter, Little Belt and Chippewa, Sept. 10, 1813, off Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, the British squadron surrendering to Commodore Perry.

W. J. M. asks: Are there any instances where Presidents appointed candidates to the U.S. Military Academy who were not sons of military officers? Answer: We noted in June, 1912, the appointment of thirteen candidates from a list of fifty who took the examination. Of these thirteen, only one was not the son of an officer; he was the son of the assistant chief clerk in the War Department. The President has full discretion in these appointments, but tradition holds him close to appointments from the Service family.

ONE OF THE BOYS.—The enlisted men of the Marine

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

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Corps are entitled to the same pay and bounty for re-enlistment as are enlisted men of the Army. Enlisting in U.S.M.C. after one enlistment in Coast Artillery you would receive pay of second period, and if within three months after discharge from C.A.C., the bonus of three months' pay at rate received at time of discharge. Unless your discharge is an honorable one, you cannot re-enlist without permission, which in accordance with recent legislation may be secured from the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the proper officer.

E. T. H. asks: (1) Date of arrival in Manila Bay of transport Sheridan in January, 1901. (2) Date of departure from Manila of transport Thomas in June, 1904. Answer: (1) Sheridan arrived Manila Dec. 15, 1900; Kilpatrick arrived Manila Jan. 4, 1901; Logan, Jan. 10; Hancock, Jan. 27; Sheridan sailed from Manila Jan. 10, 1901. (2) Thomas sailed from Manila June 15, 1904.

E. W. asks: I enlisted on the seven-year bill and have heard that a soldier going out at the expiration of three years and going on the Army reserve does not get transportation and clothing allowance. Answer: He does.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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TWO DEUCES asks: Par. 58, I.D.R., reads as follows: "If uncovered, stand at attention, without saluting." In camp an enlisted man walking along a company street, uncovered, passing an officer, what should he do? Answer: Stand at attention, without saluting.

O. G. asks: Please explain (1) The meaning of the words "Droit et avant" on the arms of the Inspector General's Department. (2) Marching in column of files to change direction to the right, should the command be "Column right" or "File right"? Answer: (1) Right and forward. (2) Column right.

E. F. H. asks: Par. 32, Manual of the Bayonet, U.S. Army, 1913. Does the soldier come back to the original front after completing the movement, or does the change establish a new front? Answer: Establishes a new front. See last section of the paragraph.

E. R. asks: Par. 58, Infantry Drill Regulations, as amended by Changes I.D.R. No. 3, dated June 18, 1913, apparently does away with "left hand salute," though it does not specifically state that there is no such salute. Par. 713, I.D.R., as amended by Changes I.D.R. No. 2, dated May 27, 1913, says: "In passing in review, dismounted officers and enlisted men, without arms in hand, salute with the hand farthest from the reviewing officer." Questions: (1) Which hand is used in saluting by officers and enlisted men, without arms in hand, while passing in review? (2) How long is the hand kept touching the head dress? Is the hand brought up at the command "Eyes right" and kept there until the command "Front" is given, or is the salute made in full at command "Eyes right"? Answer: (1) If dismounted with the hand farthest from the reviewing officer; if mounted with the right hand. (2) The ninth section of Par. 725 contemplates that the hand remains at the head dress and is dropped at the points prescribed for the major. If attached to a company the hand would be dropped at the command "Front."

S. N. asks: (1) During guard mount the adjutant gives the command: "1. At trail, 2. Guard right, 3. March." Does the right guide act according to Par. 176, I.D.R.? If not, then how does he act? (2) Where may regulations for guard mounting be procured? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) The Manual

of Guard Duty is in process of revision; the manual at present in use may be purchased through military channels.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., Sept. 16, 1913.

Both the companies at Fort Banks are now home, the 152d Company doing their service practice at Fort Andrews and the 7th at Fort Warren. The 152d, under Captain Hamer, with Lieutenant Dennis as pit officer, did some splendid shooting with the mortars, while the 7th, under Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, with Lieutenant Riley as range officer, made many hits with the 12-inch rifles. A feature of the practice was night firing for the mortars, at which very good results were obtained.

General Weaver and Major Smith, C.A.C., have spent the last week inspecting the coast defenses of Boston. The General made the trip on the mine planter Ord and will visit other posts on the North Atlantic coast.

Miss Reppenhagen, of New York, has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, at Banks. Sept. 13 Capt. and Mrs. Kelton entertained at auction for Major and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Koenig, Miss Paul and Lieutenants Koenig and Riley. Miss Paul won the prize. Miss Risteen, of Newton Center, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hawes for ten days.

Lieutenants Riley and Dennis, of Fort Banks, were entertained at dinner Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, of Winthrop. Captain Frohwitter has been ordered to the 1st Company, at Fort McKinley, Maine, but before he reports for duty will take advantage of a four months' leave. The family of Lieutenant Steere, of Fort Warren, have arrived on the post and are occupying the quarters vacated by Captain Frohwitter. The engagement of Lieutenant Steere to Miss Woodhead, of California, has been announced recently.

Captain Bunker, of Fort Banks, entertained at luncheon in Boston for Mrs. Thomas Ridgway and Mrs. Lyons. Major Shaw, Med. Corps, now stationed at Fort Banks, is doing medical research work in Boston.

At the auction party given at the Cliff House Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Kelton were winners of the two highest prizes. Mrs. Arthur P. Gay, of West Newton, was luncheon guest of Mrs. Kelton on Monday. Lieutenant Ragsdale, Ord. Dept., visited Lieutenant Dennis at Fort Banks last week. Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, was entertained at dinner last week by Captain Battle, of Fort Andrews.

Lieutenant Dennis, of Fort Banks, was host at an attractive dinner at the Point Shirley Club Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Chandler, of Georgia; Miss Taylor, of Baltimore; Miss Watson, of Georgia; Mr. Cox, of Winthrop, and Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks. Lieutenants Riley and Dennis have attended the dances at the Shirley Point Club. On Saturday Lieutenant Riley was present at the dance given at the Cottage Park Hotel.

Prospects are excellent at Fort Banks for a strong football team. Candidates are out for the various positions, and after retreat the lower parade ground is the scene of lively scrimmages.

Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, who has been inspecting Fort Banks, has left for the other harbor posts. While at Fort

Banks Colonel Hunter was entertained by Captain Ralston, the coast defense adjutant. Capt. Clarence G. Bunker and Mr. Valleix, of Cambridge, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kelton at luncheon Aug. 15. Mrs. Kelton was the guest of Mrs. Ekwurzel at her Auction Club at Fort Andrews.

Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig entertained at the Point Shirley Club for Miss Reppenhagen, of New York. On Sept. 10 Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Kelton were guests of Mrs. Arthur Gay at luncheon in West Newton. Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, was entertained at dinner last week by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Jackson, of Boston. Mrs. Kelton had luncheon for Mrs. Ekwurzel, Mrs. Watson, Miss Taylor and Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Koenig. Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Ball and Miss Paul, of Winthrop, joined later for auction.

Major Brady, C.A.C., ordered from the Philippines to command of Fort Banks, has not yet reported. Mrs. Barbour, regent of the Dean Winthrop Chapter, D.A.R., was assisted in receiving the Post 2, G.A.R., at the old Dean Winthrop House by Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Kelton. Mrs. Kelton was the founder and first regent of Old Newbury Chapter, D.A.R. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Syver and Miss May Syver, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Clark McGuire, of New York, have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kelton this week.

Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Major and Mrs. Capron and Miss Capron, of Providence, Mrs. Hawes, of Fort Banks, and Miss Risteen, of Newton Center, were house guests of Captain Battle several days last week. Mrs. Watson entertained the Winthrop Auction Club Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Ball winning the first prize. Commander Williams and Mrs. Williams, of the Boston Navy Yard, and Dr. and Mrs. Metcalf and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Winthrop, were enthusiastic spectators of the night firing at Fort Andrews.

A very enjoyable "children's party" was given at Fort Andrews on Tuesday night by Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley and Lieutenant McKell and Miss Maginnis. The guests came as children and played youthful games. Lieutenant Cygon, in his Jewish boy costume, scored a distinct hit and received the first prize. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrason, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon, Lieut. and Mrs. Nickerson, Miss Taylor, of Baltimore; Miss Maginnis, of St. Louis; Miss Edmunds, of Wakefield; Captain Battle, Lieutenants Riley, Dennis, Rowland and Dr. McKnight.

Dr. McKnight, of Fort Andrews, has been ordered to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty. Lieutenant Rowland had dinner in Boston last week for Miss Kelley, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Erasmus Weaver, wife of General Weaver, has been entertained at Fort Andrews by Major and Mrs. Callan.

Mrs. Kemble, who has been visiting her mother in Pennsylvania, has returned to Fort Warren to accompany her husband to Fort Revere, where he has been ordered with the 96th Company. Lieutenant Barrett entertained at luncheon Monday for Miss Quinn and Miss Fredericks, of Dorchester, at Fort Warren. Lieut. and Mrs. Watts, of Fort Strong, entertained Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, at luncheon last week. Mrs. Chapman, of Baltimore, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Watts, at Fort Strong.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 12, 1913.

The young people of the station have had a particularly good time this week, with Miss Dorothy Bennett just completing her summer vacation at the yard, Miss Janet Crose, a recent arrival, doing her part toward entertaining the younger set, and Mdsn. Beresford Waller here for a month's leave from the Naval Academy. On Sept. 4 Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Pendleton and for Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose, Miss Janet Crose, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Capt. Berton W. Sibley, Lieutenant McClelland, U.S.M.C., and Mdsn. Beresford Waller. Another affair of last week at which Col. and Mrs. Waller entertained was the card party given for Midshipman Waller, when the guests included Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, Mrs. John M. Elliott, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Ruth Hascal, Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin.

Major Charles S. Hill reported Sept. 5 for duty, taking the place made vacant by Major Carl Gamborg-Andersen. Major Hill has been fleet marine officer on this coast for three years. Mrs. John M. Elliott and Miss Priscilla Elliott were house guests of Mrs. L. W. T. Waller for a few days before leaving here Sept. 5. They are now guests of friends in San Francisco and the bay cities. A dinner was given Sept. 5 by Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose for Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, Col. and Mrs. Waller, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole. On the same evening Miss Dorothy Bennett entertained at a dinner, followed by a dance, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder chaperoning the party in the absence of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett. The affair was in honor of Mdsn. Beresford Waller and the dinner guests included, in addition to Midshipman Waller and Lieut. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Miss Priscilla Elliott, Miss Ramona McCudden, Miss Janet Crose, Miss Ruth Hascal, Asst. Paym. Spencer E. Dickinson, Lieutenant Hein, of the Cleveland, Lieutenant Remo, of the Cleveland, and Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman, Later Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones and Miss Jones, of Birmingham, Ala., joined the party for the dance. Miss Jones is from the South. She is a niece of Lieutenant Harold Jones and will remain at the yard for some weeks.

Asst. Surg. E. P. Halton is to leave shortly for Newport, R.I., for duty. On Saturday evening Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained at auction bridge in honor of Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, who left on Monday for Bremerton after ten days' stay here as guests of their son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole. Five tables of the game were played before the elaborate supper was served. Prizes were won by Mrs. Howson W. Cole, Major Charles S. Hill, Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Capt. C. H. Lyman and Midshipman Waller. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Lyman, Col. and Mrs. Waller, Capt. and Mrs. Crose, Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss Emily Cutts, Miss Nina Blow, Miss Ruth Hascal, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley, Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Civil Engr. Norman Smith.

Lieut. Comdr. Roland I. Curtin, who reported two weeks ago from the Mexican coast and has been under treatment at the naval hospital, has been granted three months' sick leave and will leave for his home at once. Major and Mrs. Haldimand P. Young have left for the Feather River country for a week's fishing and hunting. A number of officers and ladies from the Yerba Buena Naval Station attended the dance given in San Francisco last week by the Navy Relief Society. Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield have returned from a visit of a month with the latter's mother, Mrs. Sheldon Borden, in Los Angeles. Mrs. George F. Neal, Mattie Milton that was, was the incentive for a large tea given by Mrs. J. J. Sullivan in San Francisco last week. Mrs. Neal has been spending the summer with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton, in San Francisco, but has now left for Newport, to rejoin Lieutenant Neal, who has just returned from the Mediterranean cruise.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Kent Hewitt, whose marriage occurred a couple of weeks ago in San Francisco, have been visiting the bride's mother, Mrs. Randall Hunt, but have now left for their future home on the East coast. Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, accompanied by her two children and her sister, arrived on the last transport from the Philippines and has taken a house in Vallejo, pending the return of Surgeon Webb from the Philippines. She is being warmly welcomed back. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham are at the Bellevue Hotel, in San Francisco. Miss Nina Blow returned to her home in San Francisco on Sunday after a few days' visit to her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Mrs. Merrill F. Miller entertained the members of the Army and Navy Club last week at her home in Bay View Place, Berkeley, where she and Admiral Miller have been making their home since his retirement. Fifty women of the Services make up the membership of this organization, of which Mrs. Merrill is the president, and most enjoyable meetings are held. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. David F. Sellers have been spending a week at Lake Tahoe, but are

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again back in San Francisco. Lieut. Emory Winship, retired, and Mrs. Winship leave shortly for their home in Macon, Ga., where a part of each year is spent. The Lieutenant, who was under treatment at the Adler Sanatorium for some time, has quite recovered his health.

Col. Frederick Von Schrader, under treatment at the Letterman Hospital, in San Francisco, will leave for Washington, D.C., in company with Mrs. Von Schrader, as soon as he is able to travel. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manley F. Gates gave a supper in honor of Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton and for Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Crose, Col. and Mrs. Waller, Surg. and Mrs. Cole, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. White-side, Surg. and Mrs. Curl, Capt. and Mrs. Schwable, Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Van Keuren, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron. Monday night a card party was given by Col. and Mrs. Waller for Midshipman Waller, and the jolly crowd included Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Jones, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Janet Crose, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Major Charles S. Hill, Capt. Berton W. Sibley, Lieutenant McClellan and Ensign Vanderkloot.

On Tuesday evening Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason entertained at cards in honor of Miss Dorothy Bennett, who left on Wednesday for Menlo Park to spend another year at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The players included Miss Bennett, Col. and Mrs. Waller, Midshipman Waller, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Miss Gatch, of Berkeley, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. C. F. Brooks, of Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Janet Crose, Lieut. and Mrs. Scudder, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Van Keuren, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Miss Ramona McCudden, Miss Ruth Hascal, Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman and Lee S. Border, Lieutenant Heim, of the Cleveland; Lieutenant Remo, P.A. Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson, Capt. Berton W. Sibley and Lieutenant McClellan.

Mrs. Samuel M. Robinson has given up her house at the yard and joined her parents near Sacramento while the Lieutenant is absent on the Jupiter. Mrs. Riley F. McConnell has accompanied Lieutenant McConnell to Alaska on a tour of inspection of the radio stations there and will be away about a month. In honor of Madam Lyman, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Lloyd S. Shapley entertained at cards yesterday, when prizes were won by Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Manning and Madame Shapley. Others present were Madame Lyman, Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, Mesdames Crose, Cutts, Standley, Curl, Cooper, See, Kirk, Brooks, of Washington, D.C.; Gleason, McKay and Fyffe.

Mrs. Holton S. Curl is entertaining Mrs. Cooper, for whom she will give a large card party on Monday. Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts expect their daughters, Mrs. Sylvester H. Lawton, Jr., and Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, from Bremerton, during the month. Lieutenant Lawton, in charge of the hydrographic office at Port Townsend, is shortly to be detached, when they will leave for the East coast. Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and her daughter, Mrs. John S. Graham, sailed on the Sierra this week for Honolulu, where Rear Admiral Moore is commandant. Mrs. Graham has been seriously ill in Philadelphia and Mrs. Moore made the trip East in order to accompany her back to the Islands. Mrs. Graham will remain with her parents during the next four or five months, as Lieutenant Graham is now attached to the Idaho and will be on cruise much of the time.

Work on the supply ship Glacier has been taken up. Orders call for her to be ready to leave the yard Oct. 15. The destroyer Hull, under repair for some time, is to be completed by Sept. 20, while the Goldsborough will not be ready for sea before Oct. 8. The long expected trials of the Jupiter are now set for Sept. 16, when she will go outside the heads of San Francisco. For the last few weeks she has been at the California City coaling station, where her coaling device has been thoroughly tested out. The Justin and Denver will both come to Mare Island at an early date for repairs. The Annapolis sailed for San Diego yesterday for Mexican waters, to relieve the Yorktown, which is to proceed to San Diego to give her crew liberty, and will then make a short stop at San Francisco before coming to Mare Island for repairs.

Capt. Robert L. Russell, J.A.G. of the Navy, arrived here yesterday for a brief inspection tour.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 14, 1913.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill entertained at dinner Sunday evening at the Liederkranz Club for Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mrs. Neilly; that evening Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had as guests to supper Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. Mr. Jennings Crocker, of Dallas, Texas, is spending two weeks with his uncle, Capt. A. E. Williams.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury left on Monday evening for Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. Pillsbury's mother (wife of Col. W. T. Wood, retired) has just undergone a successful operation. On Tuesday Mrs. F. H. Burr entertained the Ladies' Card Club. Present: Mesdames T. W. Griffith, Baldwin, F. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, J. M. Holmes, J. A. McAllister and Misses Elizabeth Keyes, Hester and Blanche Nolan. The prizes were won by Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Burr and Miss Keyes.

Miss Elizabeth and Master John Keyes, of Detroit, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton. Mrs. Hunsaker, wife of Lieut. I. L. Hunsaker, 12th Cav., guest of her parents in St. Louis, spent Wednesday and Thursday at Jefferson Barracks with Mrs. A. E. Williams, who on Wednesday entertained for her. Miss Margaret Keyes, of Cincinnati, arrived in Jefferson Barracks on Thursday to be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. F. G. Lawton.

Mrs. Farr, wife of Major O. W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., is

the guest of Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith. Col. T. W. Griffith returned to Jefferson Barracks on Thursday from Camp Perry, Ohio, where he has been acting as assistant executive officer in the National Shooting Competition. Mrs. J. M. Holmes was hostess at a bridge party on Thursday morning in honor of Mrs. Farr and for Mesdames T. W. Griffith, Baldwin, F. G. Lawton, A. E. Williams, Hunsaker, H. G. Humphries, J. R. Starkey, J. A. McAllister and Misses Elizabeth Keyes, Hester and Blanche Nolan. The prizes were won by Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Farr.

On Thursday Madame Elise Giovanni, of Berlin, arrived at Jefferson Barracks to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Smith entertained Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton and Miss Elizabeth Keyes at supper, and on Friday had as guests to supper Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith and Mrs. Farr. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr entertained at a delightful supper on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Farmer, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Mrs. Neilly, Mrs. Farr, Miss Elizabeth Keyes and Miss Hester Nolan.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill left Jefferson Barracks on Friday for San Francisco with a detachment of 115 recruits. He will return via Seattle, bringing home with him his wife and two little daughters, who for the past three months have been the guests of Mrs. Wetherill's parents in their country home near Seattle. Mrs. A. E. Williams entertained the young people of the post at a five hundred party on Friday evening in honor of her nephew, Mr. Jennings Crocker. Those present were Miss Ethel Jones, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Miss Aileen Griffith, Mr. James Nolan, Mr. Henry Jones and Mr. Frank Lawton. The prizes were won by Miss Blanche Nolan and Mr. James Nolan.

On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton entertained at supper for Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes and Mrs. Neilly. Mrs. F. M. Jones entertained the young people at a delightful five hundred party on Saturday evening in honor of Mr. Jennings Crocker. Present: Miss Ethel Jones, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Miss Aileen Griffith, Mr. James Nolan, Mr. Henry Jones and Mr. Frank Lawton. The prizes were won by Miss Blanche Nolan and Mr. James Nolan.

Q.M. Sergt. W. A. Grey has arrived from Washington, D.C., and has reported for duty in the office of the depot quartermaster. He relieves Sergt. J. S. Harvey, who, with his wife and daughter, left on Saturday for Fort Banks, Mass.

On Tuesday the championship baseball game of the season was played between the 15th and 18th Recruit Company teams, the 18th winning. This determined the winners of the silver cup. The 18th Company will now play a series of five games with a picked team of the post for a money prize.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 14, 1913.

Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan entertained the Thursday Bridge Club. Mrs. Omar H. Quade left Tuesday for St. Louis, Mo., to visit her parents for a few months, later going to Texas City, Texas, for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer on Tuesday had dinner for Mrs. A. Keyes, Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine, Mrs. Harold B. Fiske and Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes.

Lieut. Omar H. Quade, M.C., left Tuesday for Texas City, Texas. Mrs. Grady, of Baltimore, Md., guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick W. Manley, left Wednesday for her home. Mrs. A. A. Augur returned Wednesday from a ten-day visit to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Edward F. Geddings will return Oct. 1 from Texas and New York. Capt. George R. Greene returned Thursday from Sparta, Wis. Lieut. Charles F. Leonard arrived Sept. 13 from San Antonio, Texas, and will spend a month here with his family in the Infantry garrison. Lieut. Geoffrey Keyes, guest of his sisters, Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, left Tuesday for Galveston, Texas, to join his regiment, the 6th Cavalry, who are on border duty.

Lieut. Claude B. Thummel returned Thursday from Sparta, Wis. Miss Katherine Carnahan, daughter of Major and Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan, leaves to-day to resume her studies at the Visitation Convent, St. Paul. Mrs. A. A. Augur and Miss Kathleen Augur, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin S. Leisenring, leave next Sunday for Seattle, Wash., where they will sail for the Orient, to travel for six months. Mrs. Claude B. Thummel and children left Saturday for Fort Riley, Kas., to be guests of Mrs. Thummel's mother, Mrs. Dudley.

The garrison school for the children opened Sept. 9 for the fall term.

Lieut. Claude B. Thummel left Sept. 12 for Fort Sill, Okla. Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, recently returned from the Philippines, are guests of Mrs. Jones's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Nye, Grand avenue, St. Paul. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. Jones were guests of honor at a dinner given at the University Club by Mr. and Mrs. Hopewell Clarke. Lieutenant Jones leaves Thursday for Fort Sill, Okla., and will return to St. Paul before leaving for his future station. Honolulu, H.T. Col. and Mrs. R. C. Biment and their daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis, returned to St. Paul Saturday from their summer home, Lake Owen. Mrs. Sturgis leaves the last of this month for Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, where she will join Lieutenant Colonel Sturgis, 3d Field Art.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Sept. 12, 1913.

It has been decided to hold a tennis tournament in the division and a committee has been appointed to carry out the scheme. Open singles and doubles will be played. Two players in singles and as many double teams as care to play will enter from each regiment. Later it is hoped to have a mixed doubles tournament. As there are many good tennis courts at Texas City and Galveston, the tournament should be carried promptly to a conclusion.

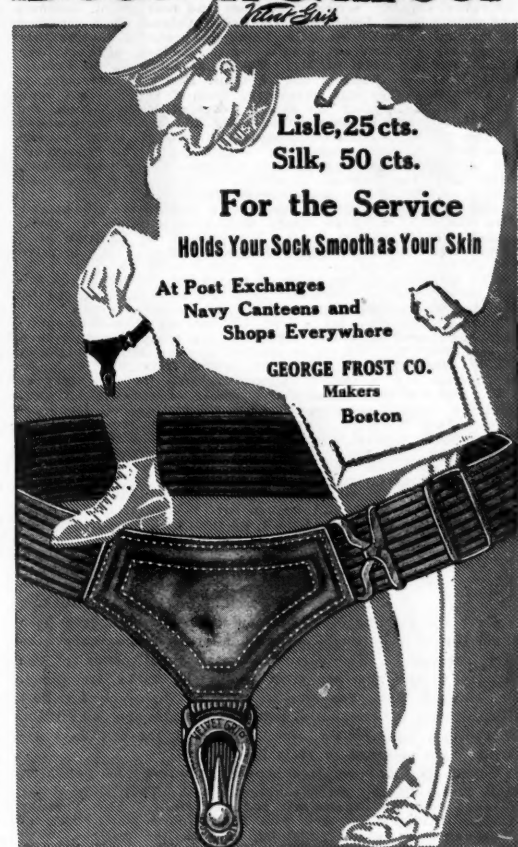
A crowd of interested and enthusiastic spectators witnessed two polo games in the polo tournament last Sunday afternoon. The first game was lost by the 6th Cavalry to the Freebooters by 2½ to 2 (the Cavalry gave one goal). The second game was between the 23d Infantry and 18th Infantry. The latter, although giving three goals, won by 11 to 3½. The regimental team was Lieutenants Griswold, Cook, Arnold and Lonergan. Capt. D. K. Major, jr., has been elected a member of the Polo Association entertainment committee. Lieutenant Denson has been appointed quartermaster and commissary of the 2d Battalion and given command of the Machine-gun Platoon. Lieutenants Van Vliet and Patch have reported for duty with Cos. L and B, respectively. Major F. E. Lacey, jr., has returned from a ten days' trip through the Yellowstone National Park, which he enjoyed with Mrs. Lacey and Katherine as a part of the month's leave. Mrs. Lacey will join at Texas City about Oct. 1. Major Lacey and General Davis dined at the Galvez this week. Mrs. Col. and Mrs. Gunster and Miss Helen Gunster were in camp this week. General Davis reports that Tom is to enter next term at Clemson College, where Lieutenant Cummins is on duty. Captain Peyton dined aboard the Michigan as the guests of Lieutenant Thomas, class mate of Captain Peyton's brother.

On Sept. 5 most of the officers of the 18th attended a reception and dance at the Surf Pavilion, Galveston, given by the 5th Brigade in honor of General Davis. The pavilion was crowded, the music excellent and the fair sex delightfully in evidence. Among the 600 guests were Generals Carter, Edwards and Davis, the officers of the Michigan, members of various Galveston clubs and all officers and ladies of the 2d Division and of the Coast Artillery. Everyone had a jolly evening. The dance was a great success. Lieutenant Kirtland was a visitor in camp this week. Mrs. Gunster and Miss Mary Helen Gunster attended the dance in honor of General Davis.

Capt. and Mrs. Newell, 22d Inf.; Mrs. Jenks, of Chicago (mother of Mrs. Newell); Miss Rozelle, of Little Rock, and Lieut. W. L. Patterson, 7th Inf., were dinner guests of Captain Sheldon at the Galvez Hotel last Tuesday.

The 22d Infantry returned yesterday from a month on the

PAD Boston Garter



rifle range in Galveston. The trip was made by boat, the day being fairly smooth. Upon arrival they were met by the bands of the 11th and 18th Regiments and escorted to camp, where dinner was in readiness for all. The officers were entertained at the two regimental clubs, very quietly and quite informally. We are right glad to have the 22d with us again. A number of officers of the regiment enjoyed an informal dance at Oyster last night.

The enlisted men of the 6th Brigade and 6th Cavalry entertained at a dance complimentary to the enlisted men of the 2d Division. Next Saturday the 5th Brigade will have a smoker in Galveston for all non-commissioned officers of the division. These social affairs are becoming very popular and are well attended.

This afternoon the sun is shining. It is the first glimpse we have had for six days. Beginning on Sunday, during the polo matches, it has rained steadily. We have had thunder and lightning by day and night and the downpour has been torrential. The newspapers state that more than seven inches of rain have fallen this week. The ditches are working well, however, and the air is quite cool. All drills have been suspended, of course, for the present. There is talk of a water polo tournament.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Sept. 14, 1913.

Colonels Bartlett, Landers and Todd began their annual test ride Sept. 11 and made the required ninety miles in the allotted time of three days, the officers making a camp at Fort Preble, Maine, and starting from there every morning. The weather conditions were ideal for the ride. Dr. Echols has been ordered to Fort Greble, R.I., for temporary duty. Major Bevans returned on Wednesday, after ten days spent with the New Hampshire Militia, in camp at Fort Constitution.

Dr. Drake spent a short leave in Boston during the week. An order which sends the Doctor to the Philippines on the December transport came as a surprise to his many friends here, as Fort McKinley is his first station since his return from the Islands a year and a half ago. Socially and officially his removal will be a great loss to this garrison. Lieutenants Schudt and Pendleton made a flying trip to Boston on Thursday.

The home of Mrs. Ralph Meyer was the scene of a delightful card party last Friday, in honor of Mrs. George F. Landers, who leaves on Tuesday for her new home, Fort Washington, Md. The game was auction, and the players included Mesdames Landers, Todd, Zollars, Ruggles, Hoag, Blood, Smith, Reeder, Robb, Hoag, sr., Reeder, sr., De Sombre and Campbell. Mrs. Zollars captured the guest prize; other winners were Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. De Sombre, while the guest of honor received a handsome pair of silver sugar tongs from the hostess.

Misses Lee and Allen, guests of their aunt, Mrs. Landers, left on Friday for a two weeks' visit to Boston. Lieutenant Seybt, away for two weeks on official business, returned on Friday. Mrs. Howard T. Clark and two babies left on Saturday for her home in Connecticut, where she expects to remain for two months. Lieutenant Clark will join here after the camp and will spend his month's leave visiting his relatives. The hospitality of Dr. Drake, Lieutenants Seybt, French, Strong, Rose, Armstrong and Pendleton, composing the Officers' Mess, was thoroughly enjoyed at a dinner on Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Miss Butterfield, from Great Diamond Island.

The seven companies of Fort McKinley, commanded by Col. Henry Todd, left at 8 a.m. Monday for Fort Williams, where they will camp over night. There they will be joined by the Williams companies and the band, and early Tuesday morning the Provisional Regiment will leave for the fall field exercises, under command of Col. G. T. Bartlett. The first camp will be at the Country Club grounds, seventeen miles from Portland. Interesting maneuvers and problems have been planned for the instruction during the hike. The regiment will be in the field until Sept. 27. Major William F. Martin, 5th Inf., from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., accompanied the command as umpire. Dr. Drake and Warriner go as attending surgeons. Lieutenant Seybt is to remain at Fort McKinley as executive officer.

Mrs. Blood left on Monday for her home in Concord, Mass., to visit relatives while Lieutenant Blood is in camp. Mrs. William Thomas, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Rus-

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sell P. Reeder. Dr. Stone, D.S., now on duty at Fort Williams, is to sail Dec. 5 for the Philippines.

This week the command have been spending six hours a day at Infantry drill, preparatory for the hike, instruction in individual cooking, series of advance and rear guard, outposts and patrols being features of the drill. Colonel Todd returned on Sunday to McKinley, after being away almost continuously since July on different details. Mrs. Zollars, of Fort Williams, was the guest of Mrs. Meyers at luncheon on Friday. Billy Merriam, youngest son of Capt. Henry C. Merriam, is in a Portland hospital, recovering from a very serious accident. While visiting his grandparents at Prout's Neck the child fell from a 40-foot embankment and broke his jawbone in two places. Through the skill of two of Maine's most prominent surgeons there will remain no lasting effects of the injury, though it has been an exceedingly painful one. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained Lieutenants Rose and Strong and Dr. Drake at dinner on Sunday.

The 37th Company has received a handsome silk banner from the post exchange as the results of winning the championship in basketball during the year. The addition of a school boat, leaving McKinley at 8 a.m., helps greatly to solve the difficulties of education on an island post.

The following is the order of march the regiment will follow during the fall exercises: Sept. 16, tactical situations by the umpire causing the command to move camp to "V" (Country Club grounds). Sept. 17, tactical problems requiring employment of entire regiment; six companies to return to camp at "V" and six companies to camp for the night at "Y" (Pleasant Mill). Sept. 18, troops from "V" to operate against "Y", two battalions to camp for the night at "Y" and one to camp at "Z" (mouth of Spurwink River). Sept. 19, tactical situation as given by umpire; all troop return to Fort Williams. Sept. 20-21, re-supply, etc. Sept. 22, second phase general situation as given by umpire; command to move to "V" under special situation as given by umpire. Sept. 23, command to move to "W" (Gorham) under special situation as given by the umpire. Sept. 24, command to move to "X" (Gumbo Falls) under special situation given by the umpire. Sept. 25, return to "W" (Gorham). Sept. 26, return to Williams; troops to return to proper station; end of exercises.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Sept. 13, 1913.

Since the opening of the season, Sept. 1, there have been a number of post people out duck hunting. Some have been very successful. There are numerous small ponds in the vicinity of the garrison upon which the ducks are found. Dr. Howard McC. Snyder left early in the week for Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty. Mrs. Rabb and Miss Fritz, of Chicago, who visited Mrs. McFarland for ten days recently, have returned to their homes.

On Sunday morning Mrs. Abner Pickering and daughter, Miss Pickering, left for Washington, D.C. They stopped for a short visit at Logansport, Ind., en route. The Tuesday Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. George E. Abbott, of Cheyenne, this week. Playing, besides the hosts, were Mesdames James A. Cole, Edgar A. Myer, Thomas T. Frissell, Elizabeth Kieffer and Mr. Woodell A. Pickering, from Fort Russell; Mesdames Paul G. Brewster and John D. Gill, from Cheyenne. Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Myer captured the prizes.

Mrs. Edgar A. Myer entertained informally on Wednesday evening at auction bridge in honor of Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, who is leaving shortly to join her husband in Texas City, Texas. There were two tables playing—Mesdames Hunter B. Nelson, Edgar A. Myer, Mathew C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell and Mr. Woodell A. Pickering. After the game a most delicious Welsh rabbit was served.

Mrs. George C. Stull was hostess at a pretty dinner Thursday for Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Miss Hazel Nelson, Master Willoughby Nelson and Miss Marguerite Stull. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Frissell also entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Samuel B. Pearson and Lieutenant Jones.

Lieut. William McCleave was in the post for a day this week, en route to attend the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla. Col. and Mrs. Verling K. Hunt, of Cheyenne, gave an elaborate dinner Thursday. From the post were Mrs. Edgar A. Myer, Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer, Col. H. S. Harris and Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, and from Cheyenne Mr. and Mrs. George E. Abbott and Mr. and Mrs. Paul O. Brewster.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 13, 1913.

A number of changes have taken place in the post the past few days, the arrival of Lieut. and Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Ahrends and their small daughter, Lou, having rearranged the quarters somewhat. Lieutenant Taylor comes to take the place of Lieut. John M. Craig, and for the present Lieut. and Mrs. Ahrends are in the quarters formerly occupied by the Craigs. Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick R. Palmer, who were just settled in their quarters, will have to move in order to make room for the newcomers, going temporarily into the Ditto quarters, the Dittos being absent on leave. The Taylors have taken the Rogers quarters and the Rogers are now settling in the former quarters of the Palmers.

Capt. Charles T. Harris, jr., Ord. Dept., has just finished an inspection of the 1st Battery of the Utah Field Artillery, and he has complimented the battery most highly for the excellent showing made. Capt. William C. Webb was absent in the East and the inspection was conducted under the direction of Lieut. Alex. Thomas, Lieutenant Gundry and Lieutenant Clawson. Adj. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood entertained the visiting officer and the battery officers at a luncheon at the Café Maxim, and Lieutenant Thomas entertained all of the party at a dinner at the University Club. Captain Harris left the same night for his station at Benicia Arsenal.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace and their daughter, Lucile, who have been East the best part of the summer, returned yesterday to Fort Douglas. Mrs. Wallace and Lucile have been visiting in New London, Wis., and after the National Rifle contest at Camp Perry Lieutenant Wallace joined them. Lieut. Charles H. Danielson, a new addition to the regiment, has also arrived and been assigned to the bachelor quarters, and Lieut. Henry B. Lewis, also of this year's class, will be here in a few days. Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton entertained very pleasantly at a tea on Tuesday for Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. Wait C. Johnson, U.S.A., who was on her way to Fort Leavenworth on a visit to the coast. The rooms were all in white and purple asters and a number of the former friends of the Axton family from town, as well as the Army people, were invited to meet her. Mrs. Frank A. Lowe presided at the tea table and Miss Genevieve Hoffman, Miss Marjorie Haldon, Miss Anna Axton and Miss Mathilda Axton assisted in serving.

The hop given Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the garrison was a most delightful affair, although thoroughly informal. A number of the younger folk from town were in attendance and several small and informal hop suppers followed the dancing. The guests were received by Mrs. William S. Graves and Mrs. Henry C. Coburn, wife of the new doctor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry M. Nelly took a party on a motor picnic to Brigham City, where the state's prize peaches are grown, last Sunday, the party including Capt. and Mrs. Foreman and the children of both families. Mr. and Mrs. Hirt, of Chicago, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Wilson B. Buritt at Fort Douglas, have gone on to their home. The Misses Stiles, sisters of Mrs. Buritt, are still guests at the post for a few days longer.

Mrs. Perkins, who leaves next week for Los Angeles and vicinity, to spend a few weeks, will be greatly missed both by the Army people and by the town friends, as she is a great

favorite socially. Lieut. Ray C. Hill, 22d Inf., here from Texas City for some time, has been a guest of Lieut. C. C. and J. A. Early. Mrs. C. C. Smith, wife of the regimental adjutant, will leave on Monday for the East and will spend the next six weeks or more visiting her mother in Baltimore. Mrs. Pearl Hagler will be here on Monday, from Idaho, where she has been visiting her brother, and will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Hess for a time.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 9, 1913.

Mrs. Bernard Wells and Miss Elizabeth Wells, of Annapolis, Misses Hattie, Blanche and Mr. Harry Pollock, of Baltimore, are guests of Misses Pearl and Mary Anne Evans at their home, Hampton, Va., and have been honor guests at many charming social functions on the various ships during the fleet's stay in the Roads. Saturday a dinner, followed by a dance, was given by the officers of the Ohio. Sunday Ensign T. S. McCloy was host for them at the Chamberlin, and on Wednesday Mrs. W. T. Evans entertained for them at luncheon, at which Mrs. Wells announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wells, to Ensign T. S. McCloy.

In and around the Roads the old-time gaiety has resumed full sway this past week. There have been dinners, luncheons and teas on the ships of the fleet during the entire week, besides many at the Chamberlin, which is full of Navy wives and sweethearts. The wardroom officers of the Utah entertained at dinner Monday for Ensign Garnet Huling and his bride, who were recently married in New York. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Kinkaid, of Philadelphia; Misses Irene and Adele Daly, of Baltimore; Capt. and Mrs. M. Gulick, of Washington, Miss Lelia Fisher, of Philadelphia, and the wardroom officers.

Albert B. Lambert, who came down on the Utah, entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin Monday for Admiral Winslow, Captain Van Duzer and the officers of the ship. Other guests were Mrs. Paul Tupper, Miss Emma Kester, of St. Louis, Mrs. Arnold Becker, Mrs. Merritt and Miss Scott. Captain Van Duzer, of the Utah, gave a beautiful dinner at the Chamberlin for Mrs. Paul Tupper and Miss Emma Kester, of St. Louis, Mrs. Arnold Becker, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Merritt, Miss Cornelia Scott, of Philadelphia, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Admiral Winslow, Lieutenant Commanders White and Butler, Messrs. Albert B. Lambert and George Adams. A quartette from the Utah's crew sang during dinner.

Among the naval colony at the Chamberlin are B. B. Howard, of New York, Mrs. W. K. Harrison, Mrs. W. C. Braisted, Mrs. M. Gulick, Mrs. L. D. Pickering, Mrs. F. E. Beatty, Mrs. H. A. Dunn, Mrs. William Melville Small, Mrs. George W. D. Dashiell, Mrs. M. A. Martin, Mrs. Lile Fisher, Mrs. T. C. Kinkaid, Mrs. Garnet Huling and Mrs. C. J. Peoples.

The yacht Algo, with the midshipmen, spent last week here and Thursday afternoon entertained at a sailing party for Mrs. John Oast, jr., Miss Virginia Brown, Miss Elizabeth Jernigan, Miss Claudia Perkins, Miss Mary Wilson and Miss Margaret Howard. The midshipmen were Davis, Wilson, Dugger, Connelly, Harrell, Preighton and Lieutenant Norris. Mrs. John W. Oast, jr., entertained at dinner Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Mary Stokes, Lieutenant Norris and Midshipmen Wilson, Dugger, Preighton, Harrell, Connelly and Davis.

Med. Dir. Charles Hibbert and Miss Alice Hibbert left Thursday for their home, Nashville, Tenn., to the regret of many friends in this vicinity. Mrs. Jake Wells entertained at a box party, followed by supper at the new Wells Theater Tuesday evening to witness "Within the Law," for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham. Other guests were Miss Janet Allen and Captain Manly. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle have returned to the yard from Newport and the White Mountains. Capt. A. W. Grant, who will command the Texas, is the guest of relatives in Norfolk.

Mrs. Parrish, mother of Ensign Parrish, U.S.A., Vermont, is the guest of friends in Norfolk for several weeks. Lieut. Paulding Murdoch has joined Mrs. Murdoch and family for thirty days' leave. Medical Inspector Pickrell has reported for command of the naval hospital. Ensign L. W. Comstock has arrived for duty on the Vermont. Paymaster Zane, U.S.S. Vermont, is spending a week in Washington. Lieutenant Commander Constein returned to duty Saturday from month's leave at Narragansett and Newport. Captain Huse, from special duty at the War College, Newport, returned to the Vermont Saturday. Comdr. and Mrs. de Steiguer have left the yard for a month's visit with relatives in Seattle. Mrs. Milton M. Fenner is spending some time in Galveston, Texas.

Paymr. and Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Van Patten. Asst. Paymr. P. T. M. Lathrop has been detached from the training station. Asst. Civil Engr. C. A. Boston has reported for duty, Public Works Department, at the yard.

Mrs. Russell S. Crenshaw, guest of her aunt, Mrs. Marys Jones, Newport News, will leave this week for the North, to join her husband, Lieutenant Crenshaw. Miss Mary Mears Galt, of New York, is the guest of her aunt, Miss Annie Galt, Williamsburg, Va. Later she will leave for New Bradford, where she will teach. Lieut. Robert L. Perkins, U.S.A., will leave for Fort Monroe this week.

Mdsn. Barry Wilson return to Annapolis this week after a visit to his mother, Mrs. George Wilson, Portsmouth. Mrs. John H. Day has returned to her home, marine barracks, after spending part of the summer at Jamieson, Md. Mrs. R. S. Douglas has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. S. W. Lane, jr., in Williamsburg. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker, U.S.S. Vermont, has returned from leave. Lieutenant Donald, U.S.S. Vermont, is on leave.

The "rooters" at the training station for the musician team are enthused over their winning the St. Helena pennant.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 6, 1913.

Miss Jessie Miller, at Berkeley, Cal., for six weeks visiting with her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, returned last Monday to make her home with her sister, Mrs. George Brown and Paymaster Brown. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams, executive officer of the cruiser West Virginia, will probably be the first inspection officer at the naval magazine on Ostrich Bay. Captain Williams's term of sea duty will be finished Oct. 1, after which, with Mrs. Williams and son, he will visit for a month at his home in Joliet, Ill. In honor of Capt. and Mrs. Williams Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley entertained at bridge on Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Shearer and Lieut. and Mrs. Duncan.

Col. H. C. Haines, who has been at the yard inspecting the marine post, left last week for his home in San Francisco. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. I. Yates have moved into the quarters in the navy yard formerly occupied by Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell. Mrs. V. L. Cottman held her bi-monthly at home last Wednesday, when Mrs. Thomas Washington and Mrs. E. G. Morsell presided over the tea and coffee urns. A handicraft golf tournament was held at the navy yard last Monday. In the men's events Lieut. C. C. Baughman won first, Lieut. Lewis Cox second, and Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman third prizes. For the women Mrs. I. I. Yates won first, Mrs. J. R. Brady second and Mrs. Stibolt third.

Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz and Mrs. Mollie Slater, who went last week on an Alaskan trip, will return here Monday. Major and Mrs. Randolph Berkeley entertained at dinner Thursday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold and Mrs. Thomas Washington. Lieut. S. A. Taffinder left Wednesday on the tug Pawtucket for a two weeks' inspection of the wireless station on Tatoosh Island. He took with him ten men to repair the station at that place.

Capt. R. L. Russell, U.S.N., J.A.G., Washington, D.C., visited the yard on inspection duty Tuesday and Wednesday, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McGill. Mrs. S. H.

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Lawton and her sister, Mrs. E. G. Morsell, leave Sept. 19 for Mare Island for a visit with their parents, Capt. and Mrs. Stacy Potts. Lieutenant Lawton will be detached from duty in the Seattle office the last of September and ordered to some ship on the East coast. He will join Mrs. Lawton at Mare Island for a visit before going East.

Paymr. and Mrs. Farwell entertained at cards Thursday for Mrs. Van Ausdal, Paymr. and Mrs. Van Buren, Mrs. Slater, Miss Nancy Belle Schmelz, Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell, Paymaster Robertson, Lieutenant Cowan and Lieut. E. P. Moses. Mrs. C. L. Arnold had luncheon Wednesday for Miss Catherine Theiss, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. S. H. Lawton, Mrs. E. G. Morsell and Mrs. C. L. Arnold. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold gave a dinner Sunday evening complimentary to Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell.

Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Whitmore are moving into the cottage formerly occupied by Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson, who have taken apartments in the Kitsap Inn. Miss Alice Barnard, of Seattle, has been a guest this week of Capt. and Mrs. I. B. Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Shepard left Friday for Mare Island, where Dr. Shepard goes for duty on the supply ship Glacier. Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan have taken the Shepard house on Burwell avenue. Paymr. and Mrs. R. Nicholson entertain at supper this evening for Miss Catherine Theiss, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. H. Brown, Mrs. Stibolt, Miss Emily Mitchell, of Boston, Mass., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, Lieut. E. P. Moses, Lieutenant Marsh, Lieut. K. Heron and Lieut. J. D. Little.

Mrs. Orr, wife of Lieut. H. A. Orr, sailed Friday on the steamship Governor for San Francisco to visit with her parents. Lieutenant Orr, ordered to duty at the optical works at Rochester, N.Y., will be detached from the Raleigh Oct. 1, and will join Mrs. Orr at San Francisco for a visit before going East. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., with Mrs. Pendleton, arrived Friday to take command of the marine post at this yard. They have been stationed at Portsmouth Navy Yard and left there about three weeks ago for this yard, stopping at Los Angeles to visit friends and at Mare Island to visit their daughter, Mrs. Howson Cole.

Lieut. H. A. Orr entertained at dinner on board the Raleigh Sunday for Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell, Lieut. and Mrs. McCormack and Mrs. Orr. Lieut. A. C. Kail, recently executive of the Buffalo, reported Tuesday on the New Orleans as commanding officer. In honor of Mrs. John H. Edward Martin, of Los Angeles, who is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Mrs. V. L. Cottman gave a luncheon Thursday.

TENTH INFANTRY SOCIAL NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Aug. 31, 1913.

Gen. and Mrs. Mills were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Greene Aug. 25. After luncheon they all drove to Camp Elliott, where General Mills reviewed the battalion of marines stationed there. Major and Mrs. Butler had an informal reception, during which time the Camp Elliott band played a most delightful concert. Other guests from Camp E. S. Otis were Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Lieut. and Mrs. Reed. Col. and Mrs. Green and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman were guests of the Acting Chief Engineer of the Central Division, A. S. Zinn, and Mrs. Zinn on Wednesday on a trip through the Culebra Cut in a motor car.

Col. and Mrs. Green on Thursday went to Colon on the early morning train to bid Gen. and Mrs. Mills "bon voyage" when they sailed for the States on the United Fruit Company boat, the Metapan. Mrs. Edgar T. Collins and two daughters joined Captain Collins this week and are in a set of quarters in House 211. Miss Tiebhorne, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge for several weeks, leaves for her home in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., this Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Swartz are spending a five days' leave on the Island of Taboga. They are enjoying sea bathing and the noted pineapples of that island.

On Thursday, Aug. 28, members of the Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, under the auspices of Osman Temple of St. Paul, Minn., landed in Colon and will visit and conduct the ceremony of initiation in one of the locks at Miraflores. Saturday local Shriners gave a reception and ball at Tivoli Hotel in honor of the visiting Nobles, ladies and invited guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy attended as guests of Mr. Frank Kosier, of Empire. At break of Labor Day the ceremonies will begin in the locks, followed by installation of a bronze tablet.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Capt. and Mrs. Gowen were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert H. Stewart on Saturday. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stokes on Friday were Major and Mrs. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Sept. 8, 1913.

On Sunday afternoon Sir Claude and Lady Mallett gave a beautiful reception at the British Legation in Panama City for Captain Halsey and the officers of the magnificent battleship New Zealand. Those able to attend from Camp E. S. Otis were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Miss Tiebhorne, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Captains Stokes, Merrill, Humber, Lieutenants Reed, Hohl, Fitzmaurice and Wilbur, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Lieut. and Miss Beuret. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gowen on Friday night were Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Collihs, Captain Ingram and Lieutenant White.

The officers of the New Zealand gave a tea and dance Sept. 3 on the ship, which was anchored away out beyond the fortifications in Panama Bay. Officers and ladies of Camp E. S. Otis able to accept the invitations were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieutenants Fitzmaurice, Hohl and Kennedy. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu gave a delightful bridge dinner for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. McCullough and

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Lieutenant White. A dance was given on Wednesday evening at the Tivoli Hotel, in Panama City, in honor of the officers of the New Zealand. Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Lieutenants Alderdice and Fitzmaurice were present. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz had a pretty dinner for Col. and Mrs. Greene and Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart.

Mrs. A. M. Jones returned from the hospital at Ancon on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers Friday. Langdon Reed, younger daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, is in the Ancon hospital, with perityphoid. Lieutenant Eichelberger was operated on for appendicitis on Wednesday. Dr. and Mrs. Pariseau had dinner on Friday for Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt, Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Lieutenant Beuret.

Dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Jones on Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn. Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, from their wedding trip, accompanied by Lieutenant Lockett's sister, returned to the regiment on Aug. 31. Lieutenant White has been relieved as adjutant, 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant Beuret appointed.

Labor Day was observed as a holiday. An athletic meet was held at Corozal in the morning and an aquatic meet in the afternoon in the canal.

Captain Eskridge and Lieutenant Stutesman have been relieved as athletic officer and assistant to athletic officer. Lieutenant Sibert is detailed as athletic officer for this camp. Lieut. G. H. Stewart has been detailed ordnance officer, relieving Capt. R. E. Ingram. Lieut. L. E. Hohl has been detailed engineer officer of this camp, relieving Capt. R. E. Ingram.

Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was elected president of the Tivoli Club, the main social club on the Isthmus, at the annual meeting on Aug. 31.

Gatun Lake has now reached a level of over sixty feet above mean sea level. The sluice gates in the spillway of Gatun dam were closed June 27, 1913, with the lake at a level of 48.25 feet. The rise in the lake level is very constant, being about one-tenth of one foot per day.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 15, 1913.

Lieut. R. H. Wilds, M.R.C., will leave Sept. 20 for Washington, D.C., where he will enter the Army Medical School. Capt. H. M. Snyder, Med. Corps, arrived here Sunday. Capt. C. F. Craig, M.C., is expected here from Washington about Oct. 1. Capt. G. P. Tyner, 15th Cav., in charge of breaking in remounts, from Fort Reno, Okla., has constructed a jumping pen, which is very successful in training young horses. The horses are turned loose in a small ring at first, when they go around the ring jumping over small hurdles. After they are accustomed to the small obstacles they are taken into a second ring, larger than the first, and driven over higher hurdles. The hurdles are movable, so there is no danger.

Mr. Samuel Fuller, son of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, who has been spending the summer at Yellowstone Park, arrived home Monday night. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, who have been spending some time at Excelsior Spring, Mo., have returned to the garrison. Mrs. Whitfield was the guest of relatives at Memphis, Tenn., during the early part of the summer. Mr. Arthur O'Keefe, nephew of Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 12th Cav., has returned from an extended Western trip. Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf., from the Mexican border, has arrived to spend some time with his family.

Capt. A. T. Ovenshine, for the past month with Mrs. Ovenshine at the post, left Thursday for Galveston, to join his regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Donald W. Strong left this week for New York city, where Captain Strong will spend several weeks' leave, later joining the 7th Infantry at Galveston.

Mr. Donald Miller, son of Major and Mrs. Charles Miller, left Monday for Washington, D.C., where he will attend school preparatory to entering West Point. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, guest of Col. and Mrs. Hodges, in Yellowstone, has returned to the garrison. Major Leonard D. Wildman, Sig. Corps, in the East for two months, has returned. Capt. and Mrs. Holland Rubottom, who spent two months with relatives in Oakland and Southern California, after going to Fort Omaha, Neb., for a few days, arrived in the post Thursday. While here they will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd, before leaving for station at Texas City.

Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill and small son, accompanied by Mrs. Sherrill's mother, returned Wednesday from an extended stay at Harbor Springs, Mich. Mrs. Sherrill will later join Captain Sherrill at New Orleans, La. Miss Kathleen Clark was guest Thursday at dinner in compliment to Miss Mary Alice Hunter and Mr. Henry Kaufmann, whose marriage will take place Wednesday, Sept. 17. The guests included only the relatives of the guests of honor.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson, jr., U.S.N., guest for several days of his parents, Judge and Mrs. T. L. Johnson, of the city, left Thursday for Annapolis, where he will be on duty.

Mrs. Lucia Hawes Hunting, widow of the late J. L. Hunting, died Thursday morning at Cushing Hospital, in Leavenworth. She is survived by two grandsons, Mr. King L. Hunting and Mr. J. L. Hunting; also a granddaughter, Mrs. Lucia Hunting Peterson, wife of Lieut. Virgil L. Peterson, C.E., of Corregidor, Philippine Islands. Interment was in the family lot at Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cheevers, who has been stopping at the National Hotel in the city, will leave to-day for New York city and Washington, D.C., where she will remain during the winter. Capt. and Mrs. Julius Terrill, U.S.M.C., will occupy the home of Mrs. Cheevers. Captain Terrill is a member of the staff class. The Misses Lou and Jane Uline, daughters of Major and Mrs. Willis Uline, took a party of young girl friends for a coaching trip Saturday evening, using the big Army coach, hauled by six white mules. A trumpeter assisted in making the trip a merry one. Following the drive around town a supper was given at the Uline quarters, the guests being the girl friends of the Misses Uline.

A reception and dancing party was given Friday evening in the city by Mr. and Mrs. William Schott, at Moore Hall, in compliment to their son, Mdsn. William Schott, U.S.N. The 100 guests were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. William Schott, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Combs and Midshipman Schott. Among the out of town guests were Mr. Scott Greisa and Mdsn. C. C. Vickery, of Lawrence, Kas.

Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 7th Inf., left Thursday for Galveston to join his regiment. Lieut. L. E. Oliver, C.E., arrived Friday from Falls City, Neb., where he has been spending several weeks. He leaves shortly to join the 2d Battalion of Engineers, on the Mexican border.

Capt. Henry Gibbins will come this week from Douglas, Ariz., to join Mrs. Gibbins and daughter Margaret, who have been guests for several months of Mrs. Gibbins' parents,

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle. Mrs. Casper W. Cole left Friday for Chicago, where she was called by the illness of her sister, Miss Gertrude Flannigan, of St. Louis, who has been her guest during the summer. Miss Flannigan was visiting friends in Chicago, en route to her home. Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, commandant of the Military Prison, left Friday for Washington, D.C., on business.

Lieut. L. J. Dillon, C.E., arrived Saturday and left the same evening for Texas City to join his battalion.

Mrs. William Taylor and small son, who spent the summer at Lake Chautauque, N.Y., have returned. Major and Mrs. Preston Brown, who have been spending the summer at Eastern summer resorts, have returned to the garrison. Major and Mrs. William N. Bispham, who were guests of relatives during the summer at Baltimore, have arrived at the post. Mrs. O. P. Robinson and children have arrived from Fort George Wright, Wash., to join Lieutenant Robinson, of the School of the Line. Mrs. Milo Corey and daughter, guests of Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange, leave shortly to join Captain Corey at Texas City. Mr. Samuel Fuller, son of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, left Sunday for Lawrence, Kas., where he will attend the State University.

Company A, Signal Corps, arrived Friday from Fort Omaha, Neb., for permanent station. They accomplished the overland march of 185 miles in nine days. The company consists of ninety men. They were stationed here from 1904 to 1911 and seem pleased to get back. It was Co. A that Gen. Fred Funston called for in 1909 to aid in the work in San Francisco, after the earthquake, and after the telegram was received here they were on the road within two hours. Co. A will occupy the barracks formerly occupied by Co. D, Signal Corps. Capt. G. E. Kumpke will be in command of the company. In October Co. H, Signal Corps, will come here from Fort Omaha for permanent station, and upon its arrival the Signal Corps Training Station will have been established here. The 15th Cavalry second squadron will organize a football team.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 7, 1913.

Ladies' night at the club continues as popular as ever. Among those present this week were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, the Misses Robertson, Oliver, Slade, Schmidt, Mr. Schmidt, Lieutenant Cowles, Mr. Rowell, Mr. Weller and Mr. and Mrs. McKay. Mrs. Hawkins, who has been spending the summer with Mrs. McClellan, left for her home in Kansas City on Monday. Miss Oliver and Miss Robertson were luncheon guests of Mrs. Juenemann in Denver on Tuesday.

Major and Mrs. Gambrill entertained at a most enjoyable dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Miss Robertson, Miss Oliver, Lieutenants Elliott, Marks and Titus. Mrs. Wheatley entertained informally with auction bridge on Saturday afternoon for her guests, Miss Oliver and Miss Robertson, and Mrs. Graham's sister, Mrs. Lewis, of San Antonio, Texas. The honorées each received a souvenir and Mrs. Schoeffel won the high score prize, a pair of guest towels. Mrs. Wheatley's other guests were Mesdames Graham, Juenemann, Wyke and Mrs. J. S. Murphy, of Denver, Mrs. Shook and Miss Slade.

Colonel Van Deusen and Major Gambrill attended a dinner at the Denver Club Saturday in honor of Admiral Uriel Sebree. Among those from the post attending the Orpheum this week were Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Miss Robertson and Lieutenant Marks, Mrs. Gambrill, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Miss Slade. Colonel Dodge, Lieutenants Butler and Marks spent several days this week at the summer camp at Mangans.

GALVESTON NOTES.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 7, 1913.

On Sept. 5 the officers and ladies of the 5th Brigade gave a reception and dance in honor of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, the new commander of the brigade. The dance was given in the spacious Surf Bathing Pavilion. The following were in the receiving line: Major Gen. and Mrs. William H. Carter, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Corman, Col. Millard F. Waltz, Col. Edwin A. Plummer, Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Vliet and Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart. There were over 350 guests present, among whom were members of Galveston society, naval officers from the U.S.S. Michigan, which is in the harbor at present, and officers and ladies from other organizations of the Army here and in Texas City. The pavilion was brilliantly decorated with regimental colors, flags, bunting and streamers. During the reception the 28th Infantry band rendered a delightful concert. An orchestra from the same band gave the dance program. Dancing continued until after midnight. Refreshments were served. The following officers composed the arrangement committee: Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf.; Capt. Samuel W. Noyes, 4th Inf.; Lieut. William L. Patterson, 7th Inf.; Carlin C. Stokely, 28th Inf.; Elmore C. Desobry, A.D.C.; James R. Jacobs, 28th Inf.; Samuel S. Creighton, M.C., and Donald B. Sanger, 19th Inf.

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet has taken command of the 4th Infantry, which has for some time been under Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart. Colonel Van Vliet had been attached to and commanding the 7th Infantry while its colonel, Col. Daniel Corman, commanded the 5th Brigade.

The U.S.S. Michigan arrived in Galveston Harbor about 9:30 a.m. Sept. 4. Capt. E. E. Capehart in command. The Michigan has been on patrol duty with other vessels along the coast of Mexico since early in July, being most of the time at Vera Cruz and Tampico. She is scheduled to remain here until Sept. 13. Many of the officers' wives were here to meet them when they arrived.

Since the close of the baseball season in the 5th Brigade many of the officers have turned to tennis for exercise and amusement. Several courts have been completed and others are being built. The officers in Texas City have several courts, and the game has been pursued with much interest there. The first steps have been taken toward a 2d Division tournament, to take place in the near future. It is believed that each regiment will enter one or more teams.

The following officers of the 5th Brigade have been granted leaves or extensions of one month, effective Sept. 7: Capt. William Wallace, 7th Inf.; Lieut. R. H. Kelley, 4th Inf.; Lieut. W. S. Weeks, 4th Inf.; Capt. J. W. Farlow, 7th Inf.; Capt. W. P. Coleman, 4th Inf.; Capt. H. L. Cooper, 28th Inf., and Major Charles G. French, 4th Inf.

The 22d Infantry, which has been engaged for three weeks in known distance rifle practice on the range to the west of Fort Crockett, has completed everything except the expert rifleman's test. This regiment belongs to the 6th Brigade and is only temporarily in Galveston for range practice. After completing this firing it will return to Texas City for field firing problems. The regiments of the 5th Brigade have been engaged in estimating distance practice and preliminary work for field firing. A very interesting and smoothly worked estimating distance problem was solved by each and every company and machine-gun platoon of the brigade lately during one morning's drill. A detail of officers made from brigade headquarters arranged and conducted the problem, which was in the form of a test of accuracy in five estimates of unknown distances by organization range finding details, the unknown commanders being in charge of the details. The officers in charge of the test chose an extensive flat to the north of camp for the scene of the problem. In five different directions from the estimating point squads were placed as targets, so that each one would have a different kind of background. The nearest target was over 600 yards away, the farthest under 1,500 yards. Battalion commanders placed their company details at the estimating point, one battalion estimating at a time. The targets remained concealed until signaled in turn from left to right to raise. Time and accuracy of estimates were the factors considered. It took less than fifteen minutes for each battalion to complete all five estimates, so that the whole brigade easily finished before noon. The

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Machine-gun Platoon of the 28th Infantry attained the almost impossible average accuracy of ninety-seven per cent. The problem was generally commented upon as one of the best as to conduction and results attained that had been entered into by the brigade.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Sept. 13, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell were hosts last Sunday at a delightful supper party for their week-end guests, Miss Creary and Miss Fowlkes, of Mobile, and for Lieutenants Cunningham, Smith and Jones and Dr. Laughlin. After supper the party spent the remainder of the evening at Lieutenant Smith's quarters, where they were joined by Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, and where they enjoyed a concert given by the musical members of the party. The same evening Mrs. Burgess entertained Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow informally at supper.

Chaplain Newsome accompanied his sons, Heber and Howard, on Monday to Greensboro, Ala., where his sons will attend the Southern University this winter. Mr. and Mrs. Donald and Miss Creary and Miss Fowlkes returned to Mobile Monday. Mrs. Flower and her little son and daughter arrived on the post Tuesday and were guests for several days of Mrs. Newsome.

Dr. Ames, dental surgeon, arrived on the post Thursday for a week's visit. Mrs. Burgess, Dr. Ames and Dr. Laughlin were dinner guests Thursday of Capt. and Mrs. Garcia. Dr. Boggess returned to the Quarantine Station Friday after a visit to his mother in Chicago. Lieutenants Jones and Smith visited Mobile Friday, returning Saturday. Chaplain Newsome returned home Saturday from Greensboro, Ala.

FORT LISIUM.

Fort Liscum, Alaska, Sept. 26, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Wulff, of Valdez, gave an informal dance at their home Aug. 21. Among those who enjoyed their hospitality were Capt. Isaac Erwin, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton and Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton. Games were also played and a prize was won by Mrs. Carleton. Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil had an elaborate luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Robert L. Weeks. The guests were Mrs. Meyer Blum, Miss Blum, Miss Guttman, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Troup and Miss Troup. Lilly bridge was played after luncheon and the prizes were won by Mrs. von Schrader and Miss Guttman. The Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club met with Mrs. George Walker, in Valdez, on Aug. 27. Those playing were Mrs. O'Neil, Miss Troup, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. von Schrader, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Whitley and Mrs. Payne.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks and Robert L. Weeks, jr., took luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Payne on Wednesday. They left late Wednesday afternoon on the Mariposa for Seattle and their new station at Vancouver Barracks. Col. Joseph P. O'Neil ordered the 30th Infantry band over to Valdez to play a special concert on board the Mariposa in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks. Miss Troup took dinner with Mrs. George Walker and spent the night on Wednesday and returned to the post next day.

The revenue cutter Thetis arrived Saturday from the westward, bringing back to Valdez the members of the floating court. Captain Cockran and the ward officers have made many warm friends at the post and the little garrison has been very gay since their arrival with tennis matches, supper parties, etc.

Fort Liscum played Valdez Aug. 31 at the Valdez baseball grounds. Valdez was victorious, the score being 11 to 4. Among those who attended were Lieut. and Mrs. Dougherty, Dr. and Mrs. von Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Kunzig and Capt. Isaac Erwin.

FORT SHAFTER.

Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 4, 1913.

The semi-monthly hop at Fort Shafter on Saturday evening, Aug. 30, was well attended by Army people and their friends from town. An excellent program was given by the 2d Infantry orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Jacobsen, who revived some of the old pieces well known to the Army of Manila in the "days of the empire." A most enjoyable hop supper was given by the bachelors at the Officers' Mess. While refreshments were being served on the spacious lanai the orchestra played several excellent musical selections. Among the guests were Civil Engr. and Mrs. Gaylor and Capt. and Mrs. Owen and Miss Owen, of the Marine Corps; Mr. Knudsen, the well known lecturer; Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols and Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, of the Coast Artillery; Lieutenant Bowley, Lieut. and Mrs. Whitham, M.C., recent arrivals in Oahu; Miss O'Brien, who is visiting friends in Honolulu, and Miss Katharine Winans, and the following members of the local garrison: Major and the Misses Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson, Capt. and Mrs. McCleave, Capt. and Mrs. Watkins, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, Capt. and Mrs. Gibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews, Lieutenants Mudd, Silvester, Rose, Halloran, Camp, Polhemus, Hardig, Campanale, Sylvester, Lauber, Captain Chamberlain and many others. The hop was preceded by a number of dinners, among which was one given by Lieut. and Mrs. Matthews in honor of Miss O'Brien. Lieutenant Hardig and Dr. Mudd were among the guests. Capt. and Mrs. Malone

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entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum; also Capt. and Mrs. Gibbs, recent arrivals on the post, who, with their four children, are now comfortably settled in quarters No. 16. Capt. Philip J. Lauber has received notice of his recent promotion from the grade of first lieutenant, and is about to sever his connection with the 2d Infantry, with which he has served since 1903. He expects to leave for the mainland on the transport reaching this port from Manila Sept. 5. The 2d Infantry regrets that his assignment to another organization is made necessary by the fact that no vacancy in the grade of captain exists in the regiment at Shafter.

Lieut. Homer N. Preston, battalion adjutant, 2d Inf., has been relieved from his duties as ordnance officer and librarian at Fort Shafter, and Lieutenant Sharp has been designated to succeed him. Lieutenant Preston is to go on leave to the States, whither Mrs. Preston has gone in company with her daughter, Mrs. Reed, who has been ill for some time. It is reported that Mrs. Reed is recovering from her illness and hopes to return in a few months with her husband, who is on extended leave. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln and Capt. and Mrs. Gibson have returned to the post after a delightful visit to Haleiwa.

Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., with his entire company, has been designated to build the cantonment for the 2d Infantry on the plateau just east of the post. Lieut. J. C. Kay is Captain Watkins's assistant for this special work. Roads will be built and the entire sewerage system will be installed before work is attempted upon the houses. The lumber has not yet arrived but is expected early in September. All of the buildings are to be temporary wooden structures, one story in height, of the plain bungalow type. Each officer's quarters will have a living room, two sleeping rooms, a bathroom, pantry, kitchen and a servant's room, and a small but attractive lanai. As all the officers and their families, below the rank of captain, are either living in tents or doubled up in a single set of quarters, the construction of the cantonment will afford a much needed relief.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Sept. 16. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address mail for vessels of Atlantic Fleet: Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander. LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed Sept. 13 from Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Tampico, Mexico.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander. RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander. MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet). 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Gardiners Bay.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group, except Preston and Reid, to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. At Newport, R.I. Address there. REID (destroyer). Lieut. David F. Ducey. At Newport, R.I. Address there. SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward, Commander. ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Gardiners Bay.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Gardiners Bay.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Gardiners Bay.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Gardiners Bay.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard C. Saunfley. At Gardiners Bay.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander. HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At Gardiners Bay.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Gardiners Bay.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Gardiners Bay.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train. At Gardiners Bay.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Gardiners Bay.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander. MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. At Gardiners Bay.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. At Gardiners Bay.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Gardiners Bay.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Gardiners Bay.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Gardiners Bay.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany, Commander. JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Gardiners Bay.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Gardiners Bay.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At Gardiners Bay.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Gardiners Bay.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander. OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander. Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

OULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At Hampton Roads, Va.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PATAPSCO (tug). Bsn. John D. Pennington. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Hampton Roads, Va.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. Sailed Sept. 15 from Hampton Roads for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton Roads, Va.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads, Va.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.)

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Preston. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constien. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

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is for the man who appreciates a luxurious, refreshing shave in double-quick time.

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Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick, Williams' Shaving Powder or Williams' Shaving Cream mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

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Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Manila, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Blamer. Sailed Sept. 12 from Guaymas, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CASTINE (gunboat). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. Sailed Sept. 14 from Santiago de Cuba for Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sailed Sept. 15 from New York for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. Sailed Sept. 15 from Washington, D.C., for a cruise in Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NASHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Frideaux, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. Sailed Sept. 13 from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEREUS (fuelship). merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. David M. Le Breton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman ordered to command.
PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (sailing ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
STYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At Puerto Mexico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed Sept. 15 from Washington, D.C., for Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. The Newport is due at Glen Cove, L.I., Sept. 24, leave Sept. 29; arrive New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, leave Sept. 23; arrive New York, N.Y., Sept. 29; graduating exercises Oct. 1.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On her annual cruise. Leave Madeira Sept. 8, arrive Bermuda Sept. 30; leave Bermuda Oct. 6, arrive Boston Oct. 11. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira; and the Oratava, sailing on Sept. 17, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.
At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.
Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.
Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.
Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden: torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarine B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group. The Worden is at Philadelphia for use of Pennsylvania Naval Militia during summer. The Macdonough is at Boston for duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia during the summer.
Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.
At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.
Destroyers: Hull, Lawrence, Preble and Stewart. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.
Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.
At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAGO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERLA, Bsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.
POTOMAC, Bsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."
The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.
CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve."
The Charleston is an auxiliary to the Charleston.
CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merrit S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."
NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."
PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topaka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Raby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Undergoing repairs at the United Engineering Works, Alameda, Cal. Send mail there.
FISH HAWK, Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Beaufort, N.C. Address there.



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TUGS.

Aecomac, Boston.
Active, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.
Iwana, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Stoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.
Brooklyn, Philadelphia.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constitution, Boston.
Davis, Puget Sound.
General Alava, Cavite.
Gwin, Newport, R.I.
Leonidas, Portsmouth, N.H.
Manly, Annapolis.
Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onondaga, Port Royal, S.C.
Panay, Cavite.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olongapo.
Sterling, Norfolk.
Terror, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Newbern, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isle de Luxon, St. Louis, Mo.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

SHARKS ANNOUNCE THEIR OWN CAPTURE.

Sharks are numerous in Magdalena Bay, on the west coast of the peninsula of Lower California, the Pacific rendezvous of the American fleet for target practice. The monsters at this point seem to take almost any kind of bait, and it is rarely that a warship is seen at anchor without from one to a half-dozen lines dangling from its stern. Watching a shark-line is a tedious business, but it is strictly necessary in order that the fisherman may know when the monster is hooked, as its frantic rushes, if allowed to go unchecked, are pretty sure to cause some part of the line, leader, or even a portion of its own anatomy to give way and result in its escape. The old scheme of tying the line around one's big toe and going to sleep would probably work all right so far as rousing the fisherman was concerned, but the sequel might not leave him in a condition to give undivided attention to landing his prize. To this end the officers and sailors have hit on an ingenious plan. Instead of taking in their lines when the dinner gong sounds, or when for any reason they are on duty elsewhere, they run a stout piece of marlin twine from the shark line up to the steam whistle, leaving it for the man-enter himself to announce the event of his being hooked by sounding a toot.—From "The Sea-Tiger" in the September Wide World Magazine.

The Army Medical Service operating in the mimic warfare at Aldershot has devised a scheme to keep track of the theoretical dead and wounded in battle. The umpires have been provided with hundreds of printed slips marked "dead," or describing wounds usually received in battle. These are distributed according as the battle grows hot or cool. The man receiving a slip must instantly fall out and remain on the ground until the arrival of the ambulance corps. He is then treated in accordance with the directions on the slip. If he be "dead," a record of his demise is made and he is allowed to go to the rear. If "wounded," he is taken off the field and treated in accordance with the nature of his "wound." The operations have been specially arranged to go on by night as well as day, to test the efficiency of the medical service to search for and treat casualties in the dark as well as in daylight, the field dressing stations being specially fitted with portable gas installations to enable even operations to be carried on with safety during the night. The ambulance train has been designed to carry between 300 and 400 cases each trip.

The treatment of prisoners is very much to the fore, and the articles by Miss Taylor which begin in the October Scribner on "The Man Behind the Bars" will shed much light on the personality of the prisoners. Her observations and correspondence with them through many years enable her to present very human portraits. The life-history which Theodore Roosevelt presents in the same number is that of the African elephant. These first-hand observations of the habits of big game animals, and particularly when narrated by so keen an observer as Mr. Roosevelt, are fascinating to old and young, whether they are sportsmen or not.

In a small town theater a soldier, arriving late, found all the cheaper seats occupied; so, seeing a few of the more expensive places vacant, he made toward them. "Here, where are you going?" called an attendant after him. "Where am I going?" replied the man, cheerfully. "Where a good soldier should go—to the front, of course."—Fort Leavenworth Stray Shots.

Four new state forests have recently been added to those in Hawaii, making twenty-seven in all, with an aggregate of 683,101 acres. Of this amount, sixty-seven per cent. belongs to the territory, the rest being private land administered by the territorial forest officers.

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September 30, 1913, and publicly opened im-
mediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval sup-
plies, as follows: Sch. 5830: Evaporated milk,
sugar.—Sch. 5833: Creosoted railroad ties,
slate roofing.—Sch. 5834: Spar varnish, brass
wire cloth, hardware and tools.—Sch. 5835:
Lumber.—Sch. 5836: Glycerine, ferro-man-
ganese, regulus of antimony, brass pipe, brass
tubing, composition pipe fittings, composition
unions.—Sch. 5842: Railroad rails, switches,
etc.—Sch. 5844: Galvanized steel tanks, 3-way
balanced plug valves, brass machine screws,
rubber gaskets, printing booklets.—Sch. 5846:
Salt. Applications for proposals should desig-
nate the schedules desired by number. Blank
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mediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval sup-
plies, as follows: Sch. 5847: Deck winch.—
Sch. 5848: Furnishing and erecting traveling
crane.—Sch. 5852: Machinists' hand taps.—
Sch. 5853: Blading, binding, dummy, and
gland strips; packing sections; brass, copper,
and bronze wire; silver solder.—Sch. 5855:
Liquid heat compasses. Applications for propo-
sals should designate the schedules desired
by number. Blank proposals will be furnished
upon application to the navy pay office, New
York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE,
Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 9-15-13

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau
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ment, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m.,
September 30, 1913, and publicly opened im-
mediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy
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